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A first class route on the COMMERCIAL for sale. Apply between 7 and 9 o'clock, in the evening, at the ning room.

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Notice.

There will be a meeting of subscribers to the Ninth Ward Bounty Fund, to make a disposition of balance in hands of Treasurer, on Tuesday, June 20, 1865, in the school house basement. All persons interested are requested to attend.

Alumni of Western University.

A full attendance is requested at a meeting in Uni versity Building, on Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Alexander M. Watson, secretary.

Fine Perfumery.

And Toilet articles, of all kind; Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines, Hair Dyes, and everything in the Drug line or sale at Fulton's Drug Store, Fifth street.

Must be Sold.

$3,000 worth of Photograph Albums, at any price for ten days, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice. Card Photographs at 35c per dozen.

$3,000 Worth of Albums

To be sold in 10 days, at any price, at Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Sales this Day.

At 1 P. M., at the foot of Marberry street, on the Allegheny wharf, about 5,000 empty oil barrels, in lots to suit. At 2 P. M., at the Diamond, Hotel Yards, two wagons, buggies, harness, &c. T. A. McClelland, Auctioneer.

Elegant Assortment

Of Ladies, Misses' and Children's Balmoral Boots, Congress Gaiters, Slippers, &c., at McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street.

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At McClelland's Auction House, 55 Fifth street, a spring lot of Boots, Gaiters, Sandals, and Strap Shoes, Congress Gaiters, Slippers, &c., for men's wear.

Gen. Halleck's Successor.

Major General TERRY, who succeeds Major General HALLECK, at Richmond, is from Connecticut, and, we believe, does not belong to the non-ton branch of the human family. As a New Englander, he will, doubtless, do very many things that Gen. HALLECK would not, and omit to do many more, that he would do. The Richmond *Republic* understands that General ORD is likewise disposed of at Nashville, we conclude, is another blessing. These changes, we may safely conclude, have been made in deference to popular sentiment, decency and the fitness of things; and in making them President JOHNSON has earned the thanks of the nation.

THE American correspondent of the London *Herald* says the hanging of JEFF. DAVIS is a forgone conclusion. The writer says: "To say nothing of the temper of the North, the temper of Andrew Johnson will not permit the liberation of the man who, above all others, has been most strongly identified with the so-called "rebellion;" who was considered by the majority of our people the instigator, supporter, and director of that "rebellion;" and who has been more feared and execrated by the people of the Northern States than all other Southern men combined," The correspondent thinks throughout the war has been uniformly wrong in his predictions and speculations. How near right he is now, time will show.

BUTLER COUNTY NOMINATIONS.—The Union primary elections held in Butler county on the 10th resulted in the choice of the following ticket: Senator—John N. Purviance, Assembly—Henry Pillow and John H. Negley. Treasurer—Wm. E. Moore, District Attorney—W. H. H. Riddle, Commissioner—William Dick. Surveyor—Nathan H. Slater. Auditors—J. C. Kelly and C. H. Gumpper. Hon. Charles McCandless and Wm. Hazlett have been appointed representative delegates to the State Convention, and Col. Jno. M. Thompson is recommended for Senatorial delegate.

FROM THE 139th REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

The 139th anxious to get Home—Tardiness of the Mustering Officer—Colonel Collier to be retained in Service.

CAMP 139TH REGT., P. V.,
NEAR WASHINGTON, June 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

From what we hear from Pittsburgh, we understand that our friends are daily expecting our arrival home. We presume that they are anxious to see us, and we know that we are equally anxious to receive their welcome. Three years of hard, active army life, have made home appear far more endearing to us, and now that the war is over, and the authority of the Government securely established, it is felt that the time has arrived when we should be permitted to return to our loved ones. We expected to be with you this week, but the work of mustering out the regiment has been inexcusably delayed, and we have given up calculating when we will lay down the weapons of war. The Commissary of Musters for this Division is a new and a slow man, and is still in perplexity as to whether he is to muster or not. The officers of the regiment have been hard at work on their company books and muster rolls, and have everything in a complete state of readiness for the mustering officer to declare us out of the service.

A propos of going home, I may as well mention the fact that the regiment is making every effort to procure permission from the War Department for our beloved Colonel, F. H. Collier, to go with us. An order has been received retaining him in the service after the regiment is mustered out, but we hope that our efforts may prove successful. Colonel Collier has been a member for several months of the most important court-martial in Washington, and although he made repeated applications to be relieved that he might resume the command of the regiment he was never successful. Immediately after our arrival here, the Colonel shifted us, in company with our former accomplished Adjutant, Major A. M. Harper, and received a most enthusiastic welcome from officers and men. It must have been very gratifying to him that his claims on the affections of the men have not diminished. Especially since the death of the lamented and fearless Moody, we have missed the cool courage, the skill and the capacity for command, of Colonel Collier.

I have no news to tell you. I write simply that our friends may know the cause of our delay in coming home. M.

GETTYSBURG MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—At an election for officers of the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association, held a few days since, the following were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll.

Directors—H. C. Carey, Edward A. Sonder, William M. Hersh, David A. Stuart, Hon. A. O. Hiester, R. S. McClintic, A. McConaughy, H. L. Baugher, J. B. Danner, E. G. McCreary, T. D. Carson, George Arnold, James F. Fahnestock.

The Association has secured one hundred and forty acres of the battle-field, and paid for seventy.

SHEEP SHEARING.—The Norwalk, Ohio, *Republican* states that a sheep shearing festival occurred at Norwalk, on Thursday last, which was largely attended. Two fleeces, taken from three and four-year old rams, weighed respectively 21 lbs. 8 oz.; another, taken from a two-year old ram, weighed 20 lbs. 4 oz.; three others weighed over 18 lbs., and of twenty-seven sheep sheared, all but three produced fleeces weighing over 12 lbs. The entire clip weighed 771 lbs. 7 oz.

The Freedman's Franchise.

The unexpectedly sudden and complete termination of the rebellion, and its violent expiring death-throes, have massed numerous important questions of political economy, which would otherwise have remained silent and undisturbed for a period, or come up in such easy rotation, as to afford time and opportunity for the satisfactory solution of these most troublesome difficulties, incident to the new order of things. Viewing these intricate questions as they are grouped, the number is quite formidable and embarassing, but looking with a retrospective eye, it is found that they are merely tufts from the massive thunder cloud, that four years ago obscured our country, which when it burst displayed the true cause of the rebellion slavery with its engendered crimes and at the same time, pointed out the necessity for its immediate abolition.

When we consider the severe lessons we, as a people, have had to learn in the uninviting school of compulsion, under the sharp tuition of the stern taskmaster, cruel war, and the rapid and useful education which has resulted therefrom, there is abundant and fruitful cause for consolation. This teaching has been withal of so wholesome a character as often to prove acceptable where it might have been supposed to be disagreeable. No small amount of patient labor and time is required to educate an individual, while the instruction of a powerful nation, in dire exigency, is stupendous as its numbers and fearful as the evil dangers that surround and strive to divert its rightful progress.

During the war, it was amusing to observe the puerile yet stubborn resistance of many highly educated citizens, belonging to that respectable body, disappointed politicians, to the march of civilization as shown in the overwhelming avalanche of popular and irrepressible sentiment, and their secret plottings, when it could be done safely—first, against the actions of the Government, and again, by depreciating her currency, which the most unlucky of them endeavored to accumulate, or if all other plots failed, stirring themselves into a violent passion, by whining of the utter weakness of the army in the field, amid the involuntary, but unfortunate, audience of their own families. The common error of these miserable polemics was constantly hunting parallels in the history of nations, always portentive of evil, for every step during the war, and while estimating the prognostics, their historical horoscope presented, the phase, and altered the bearings obtained and calculations they had made, were found false as their comprehension of the whole rebellion. History had not yet recorded such a triumph of truth over error, nor furnished an example of a great nation, under successful self Government, able thereby to crush a gigantic and mighty rebellion, and as no precedent had been given, it was absurd to seek a parallel on which to base a prognostic.

Too high a value cannot be placed upon the various advantages to us, as a people, obtained by the practical illustrations of the great power of the Constitution, which has really only been tested during the past four years, and we withhold not our joy that, in that ordeal, the sacrifice yielded and the agony endured, often in utter dismay, during that weary time of struggle and blood, have been crowned by more than our most sanguine expectations. In that period, too, four millions of slaves in helpless bondage there, were made free. What there seemed to require a miracle for its accomplishment, has been done by a process as plain as the noonday sun, each step of which has been required by a necessity so cogent and convincing as to be thoroughly understood even by the most undettered, and acknowledged by the most stubborn of men. Consider for a moment the mass of prejudice which has fallen from the eyes of the people, since they have awakened from the enswaring thralldom of cotton and its hollow-hearted aristocracy, to a common sense view of the relation of each State to the Union, and the integral privileges and corresponding obligation of each part of the compact. There is no fortress, so nearly impregnable, and so long considered as four millions, as prejudice, and it is one which is never taken by storm. For a people to break down and overcome prejudice, they must be driven through the ditch of dreary adversity, before the walls of its deep-rooted implantation will begin to totter, and to attain this, in a proper manner, much time is often consumed. The comprehension of these facts, was the key of the practical and intuitive philosophy that guided the happy determinations of the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, amid the endless intricacies evolved during the stormy days of his remarkable career, and the bewildering emergencies developed, which no human mind could have anticipated. He sought not to control the opinions of the people and mould them to his ideas of government, but calmly awaiting their righteous decision, he was quick to do their bidding, thus establishing an original mode of government, agreeing perfectly with the spirit of our laws, which are in truth and fact only the words of its citizens, and thereby demonstrated the wide difference there exists between a true republic and an empire; he was truly the faithful pilot of the bark, self-government through the boistrous sea of rebellion, to the haven of peace. We speak of this more pointedly, because his decisions were at variance with every portion of our people, and was only after the constant and repeated success of his mode of action, and a careful study of his loyal incentives, we were fully persuaded of its great superiority, and of his full ability to conduct the war to a successful issue, and we hasten to name some of the instances, which won us from the opposite to his mode of thinking.

For those who had passed through the mortifying and annoying trials old-fashioned abolitionists had to endure, as the time of this weary pilgrimage was at an end, when, in this first instance of decided and complete success a desire for speedy and marked retribution might be considered pardonable, they were desirous the President should by severity and without delay teach the people what was the cause of the war, and in this thought it might be lavish, the quick course towards its extinction. The proclamation of John C. Fremont, soon after taking command of the departments of Missouri, was, to our lasts, something terrible and effective, and while we deprecated the man, we gladly welcomed the promised activity he declared. Though the doctrine of this pronunciamento was in strict conformity with the opinions Mr. Lincoln had avowed, he immediately removed him from command, and in this he found the cause of the war, give help to conduct that war and assist in conquering peace. The strong prejudice against rivetting them into regiments, even depleted by casualities, in active service, was still general and bitter; and this was so reflected upon their friends at home that the parties had yet to encounter, on this very important subject of policy and equity. The President resisted the entreaty for so long time, considering it improper and dishonorable, but when the propitious moment arrived, he did it at once and not a murmur followed his decision. Such a course did not preclude, in any manner, his full and abiding confidence in the power of the Constitution, nor any want of knowledge of the great necessity for its full power and aid, not only for the end of the rebellion, but to accomplish the task at once. Shall this lesson of wise counsel and experience of safety be thrown away?

Shall we rush madly into the vexatious question of the freedmen's immediate franchise privileges, and vote for putting into those four millions at once on an equality of suffrage, with our hands raised and our tongues tied? Some small politicians, whose bazaritus position we envy not, have grasped the idea, now at the full tide of popular attention, aroused to unwonted activity by recent events, and are willing to trust their perilous fortunes to this uncertain hold on the popular will to place them in the coveted office, or, perhaps, forever cast them from its favor.

Dyed in the blackest wool of old fashioned anti-slavery doctrine, when such a creed was as obnoxious as pestilence, we have lived long enough to see public opinion, on these grave questions of humanity and civilization, roll back like a great tidal wave, bearing all therewith with its irresistible force to our side of the arena, the charge of want of sympathy and interest in the cause of the freedmen cannot be sustained. In this argument there is but one aim, the ultimate benefit which may accrue to the unfortunates themselves and the undoubted safety to all, to extend the right of suffrage unconditionally to that unhappy class of people, steeped in ignorance, would expose them to the machinations of unscrupulous demagogues, who would not be withheld by any compunction of conscience, from the use of any promise or means to secure a vote, and an immediate query at once suggests itself, for which side will they probably vote? You might calculate safely and with certainty two-thirds of them would, through base instrumentality and the influence of men who ought all principle in the insatiate desire for office, vote on the wrong side. This point is too much involved in this question to be cast aside without careful deliberation. Nothing the negro can demand, on the event of his freedom, need excite surprise or astonishment, not on account of his ignorance of the practical meaning of the word, but it is perfectly natural he should transgress, and in exultation, the bounds of propriety. The best bow returns not quickly to its stationary curvature, but quickly oversteps the line, and only after repeated vibrations gets a fixed position.

There can be no doubt whatever of the right the negroes have of free suffrage, and if any misgivings remained of this fact in the minds of any who still have a hankering after their old love of the opinions of Southern aristocrats, the progress of the war has completely settled such slight disturbances, and conveyed to these unlucky venturers, who were buffeted by both armies, the just claim of citizenship. The whole duty of citizens has been exacted from negroes, and while they have been required to perform such obligations, they certainly have earned the privileges of that noble position.

It is not to be denied the negroes are in no condition to assume the responsibility of a vote. Their instinctive judgment of character, often so extremely accurate, would enable them to form correct opinions of the fitness, and the reverse, of candidates for office, when personal observation was afforded, but this would only apply to unimportant posts. First educate these freed men, let them cease to be dependents, and declare them citizens, but do not allow them to vote now. Let sufficient time be allowed in the law granting them the opportunity of voting, for some enlightenment to take hold of them before they are allowed to assume the full rights of citizens. Some probation, of a period which may be agreed upon, will be found to possess great practical advantages. O. P. Q.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

A New Theory of the Origin of Petroleum—The Petroliferous Era—Another Strike on the Clarion—New Strikes at Smith's Ferry—The Oil Producing Regions Extending—Petroleum in Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Having been requested to state my theory of the origin of Petroleum spoken of in several articles published in another journal, I do so in the following points:

It is my belief that Petroleum originates from the decomposition and slow distillation of sea plants, such as algæ, &c., under the simultaneous influence of dry and hurried heat, pressure and salt-water. This theory I base on the following observations:

1. Petroleum is now found in the upper Silurian, the Devonian and the Carboniferous formations of rocks, as for instance in Kentucky and other regions.

2. The existence of marine plants in the upper Azoic, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations is admitted by Prof. Dana and most other prominent geologists.

3. In nearly every instance, where Petroleum has been taken from deep wells, the water that accompanies the flow of oil is impregnated with salt.

4. The oils from bituminous shale and coal produces, when distilled at a low heat, Naptha or Benzine, which, when heated with nitric acid, yields Nitro-Benzole, a chemical combination, from which the beautiful aniline colors can be made.

5. The Naptha or Benzine of Petroleum gives no compound, showing most positively a different origin to that of shale or coal oil.

6. It is said that sea-weeds, when exposed for sometime to the influence of salt water, under great pressure and heat, are also liable to decompose, and that oils similar to Petroleum can gradually be distilled, giving a naptha that is not acted upon by nitric acid, the mighty test.

We have data of enormous coal beds all over the world, the acknowledged remains of a most luxuriant vegetation, and it is not at all unreasonable to believe that the vegetation below the waters, that of *marine plants*, has preceded the land vegetation on an equally grand and universal scale, and in turn fit for itself which we now call the *Petroliferous Era*, extending through the various formations up to the most recent times? It would give me pleasure to see this theory discussed by other men of science, and if convinced to the contrary, I am willing to acknowledge what is better founded.

A. L. FLEURY

We are informed by a gentleman just from Clarion, that the oil well owned by the Pennsylvania Salt Company, at the mouth of Blyson's run, on the Clarion river, seven miles above the town of Clarion, commenced flowing on Monday last. The well is a little over five hundred feet deep, and was just tubed, and pumping begun, when it it immediately commenced to yield a large amount of oil, of a light green color almost like that of the large well on Oil creek. It is not known how much it will yield, as our informant left before it was properly tested; but it is certainly a large paying well. The Clarion is fast rivaling the Oil creek producing region, and promises to rank with its adjoining neighbor, the county of Venango.

Watson & Co., of Pittsburgh, have obtained oil in their well in Adams township, Coshocton, county, Ohio, at a depth of nine hundred feet. In what quantities, however, we have not learned.

From the Smith's Ferry oil region we have the following: On Saturday evening, 31 inst., Mr. James Little struck oil in his well on Little Beaver, some two or three hundred yards above its mouth. At the depth of 300 feet the oil was unusually fine. On Monday morning five barrels were dipped out by hand. Arrangements are being made to tube and pump it, and it is thought by oil men that it will be found the best well hitherto struck in that locality. Some of its capacity as high as fifty barrels per day. Oil has also struck in considerable quantity in the new well at Maffitt's Mills on Raccoon creek, on the South side of the Ohio river. This well, which has occasioned renewed activity about Smith's Ferry, and a number of new companies have been organized, is located on the farm of Mr. Bruin.

The oil fever is rapidly spreading east of the Allegheny mountains. The Chambersburg *Repository* says: Oil lands, like prophets, seem to have honor save in their own country. Foreign companies are now boring for oil in Franklin, Bedford, Fulton, and Somerset counties, while the citizens of those counties do little toward the enterprises beyond selling or leasing the lands. The Concord Independent Oil Company is testing the lands of the estate of Alex Irvin, deceased, near Concord, and the Juniata Independent Oil Company, is boring on the same land.

We learn that large tracts of land have been leased in the upper end of Path Valley for oil purposes, and a Boston company is about putting its fortune in the same locality. Tuscarora Valley, Juniata county, is about to be bored for the precious grease, and several companies have located in Fulton county. The citizens of Harrisonville have held a meeting, and resolved to have a well bored immediately. A company is boring near McConnellsburg, and the Hancock company is testing the Bowles farm near that place. We shall hear more of the excitement, and of those enterprises, but like Burns we "guess and fear."

Among the new oil wells in West Virginia, are: one on Reedy creek, heavy lubricating; one on the California tract, Wirt county; one near the forks of Hughes River; one on Horse Neck; and one on Walker's creek—all reported to be good wells. A well has been struck on the Stephens farm, Thirteen-mile creek, Easton county, West Virginia, at a depth of 700 feet, in a hitherto undeveloped region. It belongs to the New York and Kanawha Petroleum Company. The boring began only two months ago, and it is thought, when thoroughly tested, but the indications are that it will be a paying well.

From other news we learn that the well recently struck on the east fork of Duck Creek, near Harrictsville, is doing finely. The Blake well, on the west fork of Duck Creek, is now being pumped into tanks, yielding five barrels per day. The Noble County *Republican* says, in speaking of the west fork of Duck Creek: "There are a large number of wells in full flow on property purchased by Eastern companies, and quite a number have struck oil, but whether in paying quantities, has not as yet been fully determined.

A letter from the Superintendent of the Hardwick Oil Company, dated the 2d inst., says: "I have got oil, plenty of it. Struck it last night at eight o'clock. It is running off into Red river, flowed all night, and will flow a barrel an hour this morning. I believe everything is right in Estill county, in regard to oil. Hurry up the tanks as soon as possible."

The prospect of a remunerative yield of oil in Indiana, assumes more definite shape. A boring well is reported in Howard county, from which seven barrels per hour have been procured. By a Lafayette paper we learn that a company has been organized to bore for oil in Jennings county, and we learn from some gentlemen who recently explored the county from Indianapolis to Madison, that near Rock Creek Station, in the Western part of the county, the indications are very favorable.

Crude oil in limited quantities has been found in the second sand rock, in a well being sunk at Romulus, near Detroit, Michigan.

Our New Castle correspondent, under date of the 15th says: "The canal packet Eagle, has brought to New Castle twelve barrels of oil from the Myrtle Well, on Slippery Rock, which is held at $40 per barrel. There was a well struck on the Mahoning, in McWilliam's Hollow, last night, which is said to be a good one.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The Government does not recognize the indictment found against Lee. Nor can the Grand Jury act thus for the State, for Lee has not committed treason against it. He took up arms in obedience to a call of the State, in her defence, and how then can he be indicted for treason against the State? So, still is the axiom of the Grand Jury that 'every one is laughing at it.

Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, is mentioned for the Provisional Governorship of that State, but the President is yet undecided who he will appoint. The friends of General Butler claim that he is better fitted for it than any other man, but Mr. Johnson, it is said, does not think so, and consequently the General and his calico manufacturers will not be interfered with.

A delegation from the Old Dominion arrived last evening, for the purpose of laying before the President the condition of affairs in the State, and particularly at Richmond.

The queer doings at Richmond have raised quite a rumpus here, and people are inquiring what it all means. The man who would "never surrender Richmond," has been most singularly re-instated in the office of Mayor; and General Halleck comes in for a fresh round of abuse and a revival of the charge that he is playing into the hands of the rebels. The radical programme and arrangements for the capital of the Confederacy are all broken up, and Davis himself, it is said, could not consistently ask for a fuller swing than Mayo and his friends are now enjoying. Weare all in the dark here as to the meaning of this, but if the report be true, an overturning of the rebel tables may confidently be looked for.

Late News Items.

There was great tribulation at Bull's Head, New York, last Tuesday. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes that the rapid decline in the prices of beef cattle has brought many of the leading dealers to the verge of ruin. One Western man informed me he has lost, during the week, $1,100 on 300 head; another, that he had lost $40 per head on a drove of 51 head; another, on 110 head, $3,000, and so on. Moreover, one party was going about, offering to bet $1,000 that by the first of September beef would be down to 12½ cents per pound for the best qualities, but nobody would come forward to take the offer.

A national convention of hat-makers assembled in Montague Hall, Brooklyn, New York, last Tuesday morning. Delegates from Philadelphia, New York, Newark, Orange, Danbury, Milburn, and other places, were present. Hon. George Finny, of Danbury, was President. The object of the convention is to keep the style of hats up to the highest mark, and not let prices get down to the lowest mark.

A lot of whisky belonging to Thomas Odenbaugh, of Jackson township, Greene county, Pa., was confiscated by Samuel Scott, United State's Collector for this county, on the 7th inst., because it had not been gauged and inspected.

Mr. James Peeler, while swimming in French Creek, Franklin county, Pa., was accidentally drowned last Saturday. Mr. P. had served in the army for two years, and was much esteemed by a large circle of friends.

A correspondent, writing from Charleston, S. C., says: We shall doubtless have a National Bank by the 1st of next month. Mr. George W. Williams, the prime mover in this matter, has proceeded North for the purpose of effecting the proper arrangements. A number of the Presidents and directors of the old banks are in town with a view of placing these institutions on a Government footing.

The leading men of Charleston, S. C., are making an effort to establish a Merchants' Exchange and reading room. The room at the corner of Meeting and Hazel streets, formerly occupied by the Charleston Library Society, will probably be occupied for the Merchants' Exchange.

Business is looking up in Charleston, South Carolina. A correspondent writes: "Life and activity prevail on every hand. In three months' time Charleston will be one of the most lucrative places for business on the Atlantic coast. Two months ago any number of unoccupied buildings could be counted, but now these same buildings are occupied by merchants, and there is yet a demand for others. We cannot get along without the rebuilding of the burnt district, and I learn that is the intention of capitalists to go forward in that enterprise without delay. Of course, we must depend upon the North in a great measure for means."

The New York *Tribune* has private intelligence from Hayti stating that the insurgent forces was reported to be within a few miles of Cape Haytien. The rebels declare that it is their determination to establish a more liberal government, and place themselves under the protection and patronage of the United States.

Erastus Wright, of Springfield, Ill., has written to Mrs. Lincoln, offering her four acres of fine grove property west of that city, and one acre for a residence, all free of charge. On the four acres he proposes to have a monument built.

Hon. Wm. Butler, late State Treasurer of Illinois, just returned from an extended stay in the Southwestern States, describes the condition of the country as deplorable in the extreme. Husbands rebelled, and poor wives and children and negroes. No cotton and very little corn is planted. No tools or animals to work with, no money to expend, and no one to send ones for. White men will not work, and many of the negroes think that freedom means freedom from labor; others would work if they could get it, but there is now no field of corn larger than ten acres. The Mississippi had broken in the levees and overflowed the bottoms, and for forty miles and sixty miles in width. There are about one million bales of cotton east of the Mississippi. In fine, he says that the South is in a state bordering of anarchy and demoralization. The Union garrisons are so small and far apart that they can afford little or no protection to life or property. Such is the condition of affairs and the condition of Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana.

On Friday, the 31 inst., Soloman Zilafro, of Madison Clarion county, Pa., accidentally shot himself while blowing in the muzzle of his gun to try if it was loaded. The charge entered his mouth and up the left side of his face, lodging in the back part of the head, producing instant death.

A Washington letter says a rich vein of gold-bearing quartz, has been discovered on the Potomac, about twelve miles above Washington, near Great Falls. An analysis made at the Philadelphia Mint, shows that it is capable of yielding six hundred dollars to the ton of quartz, 50 per ton will pay well for working. Somerville Swift, Prof. Booth and others, have the same veins of quartz further east, near the city, and analyzed some of it with Dr. Bruff. A company has been formed for working this new vein, and operations will be commenced in building.

Last week two men were caught in the stable of John D. Lawson, near Lawsonham, Clarion County, Pennsylvania, by his two sons, just in the act of stealing horses. They attempted to make their escape, when Neil, the oldest son, caught one of them, and while in the act of wrestling with him, the younger brother struck the thief with a stone on the left side of the head, splitting the skull two inches, and causing a fracture of about one-fourth of an inch. He was supposed to be killed, but in about time recovered and is now under bail. His life is yet despaired of. The other made his escape.

Thousands of negroes left the plantations in Alabama and Georgia, and followed Gen. Wilson's raids, but finding no "forty acres and a mule," hundred of them have got to work repairing and keeping in order the railroads used by our forces, splitting rails and doing work, and the rest of them are now being sent back to their homes, to enable the planters to raise their crops.

MONEY AND PRICES.

[From the New York Commercial.]

The ease in money increases. The general quiet of business and the dullness of speculation have produced a contraction of the demand. At the same time the steady decline in prices has largely augmented the supply of money, as compared with the volume of exchanges. This must ultimately be adjusted by a reduction in the amount of credits, by the substitution of cash payments; but, for the present, the increase in the purchasing power of the circulation keeps ahead of this process of displacing credits, and thereby tends to produce a superabundance of money.

The supply of money must be further increased by the deposition of the small bills of two years Five Per Cent. Notes, which have been held back for interest, going into circulation, fine interest long now due. The large amounts paid to the mustered out soldiers will now steadily be disbursed at their homes, still further increasing the amount of the active circulation. Western papers state that large amounts of currency are deposited in the banks on quartermaster's account, awaiting to be drawn for the payment of troops. This also must early pass into circulation.

These facts all appear to indicate an increase of the actual circulation of currency, and that with a corresponding increase in business or speculative activity, must apparently tend to still further increase the ease of the money market.

A bank officer stated to us that his bank was increasing its loans, and was desirous of so to keep itself in a position to afford ample accommodation in the event of a crisis; and this is a view shared by other banks. The policy is most prudent, and if generally adopted by our banks would be a sure protection against panics; but that it is specifically required at present, and that it will be generally adopted, for at no period has there been such an extreme contraction of credits as to-day. Bills are quoted 67@69 per cent., according to grade.

IN Chicago, empty whisky barrels now sell at *ten dollars each*. They are bought, of course, to defraud the Government. They are refilled with whisky which has paid no duty, and thus, under the old stamp, they are smuggled. Whisky is now selling in that market at $2 02. The tax is $2. It costs 40c to make the article. A distillery is running, therefore, night and day, guards placed over them. Enormous frauds are being committed, and to stop these there must be more vigilance than has been exercised heretofore; and more severe punishment in cases where frauds are detected.

SOUTHERN CROPS—DISCOURAGING PROSPECTS.—A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, from New Orleans, says:—A gentleman who has returned from a tour of one thousand miles through the Cotton States reports that nearly the whole of the cotton land was under corn cultivate, and that for a distance of seven hundred miles there was not a single cotton field anywhere to be seen. Nor was the corn very promising in its appearance—the absence of labor being painfully visible in the rank overgrowth of weeds that appeared everywhere to get the mastery over it.

It is the opinion of this gentleman that the whole South will be in a starving condition in less than one year from this date.

BEET SUGAR.—The *Prairie* (Illinois) *Farmer* has at its office a loaf of the old-fashioned shape of loaf sugar. It was made at a place in Illinois called Chattsworth, by a couple of Germans who have operated a large sum in erecting works for carrying on the business. The *Farmer* says that the beets can be raised for $5 00 a ton, which is 12½ cents a hundred pounds; and that from this eight pounds of sugar can be made, and in these times at a cost not exceeding five cents a pound.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Monuments on Bull Run Battle Field Destroyed by Rebels.

Lieut. General Grant in Washington.

CLAIMS OF SOLDIERS' HEIRS.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN VIRGINIA.

Administration of Gov. Pierpont

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

It is reported by the passengers, who arrived here on the train from Fairfax Court House this morning, that the

Monuments Recently Erected on the Bull Run Battle Field,

And which were dedicated on Sunday last, have been destroyed by the rebels residing in the neighborhood. General Gamble's men, who built the monument, swear, if the report proves true, they will revenge the outrage by destroying every trace of civilization within a circuit of twenty miles of the battle field, and Gamble's men will keep their oath.

The Pension Bureau is receiving

Claims for Pensions

At the rate of 8,000 per day, about 4,000 of which are granted. Widow's claims are falling off rapidly, while claims for invalid pensions are on the increase.

Gen. Grant and staff have returned to Washington from their Western tour. Gen. Grant will remain here until he completes his report.

A. N. Markland.

Special agent of the Post Office Department, has been sent to the Southwest to re-establish post-routes in that section.

Numerous inquiries are made at the General Land office in regard to

Claims of Heirs of Soldiers,

Or non-commissioned officers to lands often granted for services in the late war with Great Britain. These lands are located mainly in the Military district of Illinois, portions in Missouri and the residue are in Arkansas. Patents for these lands many years ago were dispensed with, and all that is necessary is for the heirs to readily procure them by direct application to the General Land office, without cost, the expenses being merely a trifle.

Wm. Ford, of Illinois, was appointed a first-class clerk in the Third Auditor's office.

Among the

Deaths of Soldiers,

reported to-day are the following: John Walker, Co. G, 37th Indiana; Thomas K. McFarlane, 3d Indiana; Wm. W. Harding, D, 23d Wisconsin; J. W. Byrd, K, 10th Michi; Thos. Eckens, 10th Penna; John M. Ogden, C, 10th dac; Pulaski Frost, E, 5th Mich; James H. Williams, G, 3d Conn.

Among others said to have come out in favor of the

Negro Suffrage in Virginia.

As the only hope of the loyal, are Judges Sneed, Brown, Sawyer, Hall and Hawkinsites, all of whom are thoroughly disgusted with Governor Pierpont, and the movements of the Legislature, which was secretly called according to the plan of the secessionists in days past. Its acts are to be the late Legislature of the reorganized Government of Virginia, and not the new Legislature, under the secession control. The old Pierpont Legislature consisted of consists of five senators and eight representatives. Three of the Senators are right, and two-fifths of the House of Representatives. The true men are hopeless and disgusted with the whole thing. Governor Pierpont is elated, and will not go to Richmond, so that the few of Southern proclivities will be there to form a quorum, and legislate for the people, now in his game from Alexandria and Fairfax Counties is Johnson, of Alexandria, of whose loyalty we have a specimen in his persistency in attending the services of, and supporting a rebel clergyman, who, throughout the whole war, has refused to pray for the President of the United States, and who was celebrated on Christ's Church parsonage for his rank disloyalty. The excitement on Friday last among the loyal men of Virginia is intense.

LATE WASHINGTON ITEMS.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.

The *Post's* special says: The delegation, known as the Georgia Union Club, reached Washington last evening, and hope to have an audience with the President to-day.

Postmaster General Dennison is taking active measures for the restoration of the mails throughout the South.

Mr. Kibbe, the Special Agent for the Government of Florida, yesterday reports great destitution in that State, and in some districts there is actual starvation.

John Minor Botts is not quite so "to the creation" as he was a few months ago. Now he acknowledges Pierpont as Governor, accepts the abolition of slavery, but doubts the validity of the Constitution. Indeed Alexandria, Stevenson has assets Gen. Patrick has appointed the loyal men to office in Richmond, and disapproves of Gov. Brown, of Georgia has returned to Washington.

It is thought most testimony will be taken by the conspiracy courts.

The *Commercial's* special says a delegation of influential Colonists, from Tennessee, is in Washington urging the appointment of B. G. Meriga, deceased, Supreme Judge. Also that Governor Brownlow and Senator Patterson will be ready in a few days, although the oppressively hot weather prevents despatch in loading.

Interesting from North Carolina.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, 15.

The *Tribune's* special Raleigh, North Carolina, correspondent says the 17th, 178th, 79th, 118th, and 11th Ohio Volunteers; 23d and 25th Michigan, 103d and 120th Illinois; 16th, 17th, 18th Indiana, 19th Ohio Battery, 10th, 30th, 177th and 183d Ohio Volunteers, go home as regiments, Resident Johnson's daughter, Mrs. Patterson, is expected to arrive here next week to take charge of the Executive Mansion.

Surrender of Rebel Naval Forces on Red River.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

The War Department has received from Commander Fitzhugh a report concerning the surrender of the rebel naval forces on Red River. Commander Fitzhugh in his dispatch, which is dated on board the Ouachita, off Alexandria, Louisiana, June 5th, says that he started up Red River on the 26th of May, with the steamers Benton, Oriehite, Fort Hindman, and the tug Fern, in company with Maj. Gen. Bergen and his steamer Belle Memphis, and two of the troops. He encountered no resistance whatever. All whom he met seemed to be well disposed.

On the morning of June 5th the squadron met Lieutenant Commander J. H. Carter, commanding the rebel naval forces of the trans-Mississippi department, and received the formal surrender of Missouri. Lieut. Commander Carter informed Commander Fitzhugh that the Missouri is the only naval vessel on Red River or its tributaries.

The Champion, one of the pump-boats captured in the late expedition, was turned over to the army. The Missouri has been brought below the falls, and is to be refitted at the mouth of the river. The Missouri is reported to be a formidable vessel, and is heavily armed, being provided with railroad iron, the ressembles the rebel ram Tennessee. Her battery consists of one eleven-inch gun, one nine-inch gun, and two heavy rifled forty-two pounders.

Commander Fitzhugh has gone up to Shreveport to secure such property as may belong to the Navy. Over one hundred rebel officers paroled by him at Orleans was eighteen men and six officers, including Lieutenant Commander J. H. Carter.

MUTINY AMONG NEGRO TROOPS.

They Refuse to go to Texas.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

A Fortress Monroe correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date of June 12th, says that for some time a mutinous spirit has exhibited itself in the colored cavalry brigade belonging to the 25th Corps, the men declaring the Government has no right to send them to Texas. On the 12th, when on board a steamer, this spirit of discontent came to a head, and on mustering, then the vessel was run up to one end of the wharf of the Fortress for assistance.

Two companies of 3d Pennsylvania Artillery were sent aboard under command of Major Von Schilling. Upon approaching the vessel containing the mutineers, they threatened to fire. The Major resorted to strategy, and returning to the wharf had the mutineers brought ashore under the guns of his men in parties of two and three. Thirty-three were all disarmed and returned again to

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1865.

The Lower Stratum of England's Population.

JOHN BULL, as the fancy pictures him, is about as fair a representative of the English people, as gaunt and spindle shanked BROTHER JONATHAN is of the American. JOHN BULL, rosy-cheeked, fat, demonstrative of roast beef and plum-pudding diet, is rather two flattering a figure to symbolize a population of which one-eighth is fed under the provisions of the Poor Laws. England must be a very rich country, indeed, to be able to pay twenty-five millions of dollars per annum, for the support of her paupers. But she must be a very poor country, to require such an expenditure for such a purpose.

For the statements we make on the subject, we have the best of authority. We refer not to "Sketch of Old England, by a New England Man," nor to Lester's "Glory and Shame of England," nor to Channing's "Duties of Free States," nor to any American authority whatsoever. The sad story of the debasement, misery and wickedness of the lower orders of the English population is told by an English writer, a gentleman of the legal profession, in a work expressly on the subject, designed to arouse attention, and to suggest efforts for the improvement of the classes of which it treats. The work is entitled "The Social Condition and Education of the People of England, by Joseph Kay, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge." It was published, re-printed, by the Harpers, two years ago. In this book, which was evidently written in sorrow, not in anger, are narrated facts attested by the best evidence, documentary and official They relate to the condition of the very poor and working classes, and to the pauperism and crime that prevail among them. To a few of these facts we confine ourselves in this article, not for the sake of exciting any ill-feeling toward England, but to arouse gratitude to that Divine goodness which has ordered our lot under institutions of enlightened freedom, which are adverse to the growth of a selfish, proud and pernicious aristocracy. The facts in Mr. KAY's book prove that the condition of the poor in the agricultural counties, with regard to education and morals, is even worse than in the manufacturing districts. This, at first, strikes us as so strange to be almost incredible. But when we read of the habitations in which the very poor live, all skepticism gives place to conviction, amazement and sorrow. Mr. KAY's book, it is proper to say, was published in 1850. It led to some efforts of reformation, but the momentum acquired by the immense amount of pauperism was too great to be materially checked. The cause of the evil being chiefly the aristocratic institutions of society, which mark so wide a difference of classes that the educational and industrial interests of the very poor are not embraced in general legislation, no transient efforts of benevolence can effect a permanent and general improvement.

In 1818, when the population of England was about sixteen millions, the number of paupers was one million eight hundred and seventy thousand. Under improved poor laws, the amount expended on these dependent people was, on an average of seventeen years, no less than twenty-five millions of dollars per year. From this enumeration are excluded the large numbers who were kept from starvation by individual and private charities, and the large sums of money so expended. "This," says Mr. KAY, "has been required to alleviate the miserable condition of our laboring population, and to keep crime within certain bounds. Their independence is destroyed; they cannot live unless they depend upon the charities of the higher classes."

On the score of crime, the representation is made, in tabular form, for thirteen years. We select the year 1848, the latest in the table which shows an almost constant increase from year to year. The total number of prisoners committed was 30,549. Of these 7,550 males and 2,161 females could neither read nor write; 15,-960 males and 3,161 females could read only, or read and write imperfectly. Similar statements are made in relation to different sections of the country and to the principal cities, and the inference drawn by the author is "that the greater part of their immorality is the direct and immediate effect of the utter neglect of their education." The city of Liverpool seems to be an exception to the author's statement of the comparative pauperism and immorality of the agricultural and manufacturing population. Liverpool, however, is not a manufacturing but a commercial city, a seaport, and, as the author remarks, "the nearest seaport to Ireland." The nativity of felons is given in the following figures: There were brought before magistrates for felony, in 1849, 6,194 persons, of whom only 1,487 were natives of Liverpool, and the rest, 4,705, were strangers.

Both the condition and the prospects of the debased class are shown, in a speech of Lord ASHLEY, in the House of Commons in 1848. He reckons that in London there are 30,000 children of an utterly abandoned class, mostly without honest employment, without homes, schooling, or control. The number of males taken up by the police of London, in 1849, was 41,679, of whom 8,405 were under thirty years of age, 3,228 between ten and fifteen, and 305 under ten.

We have not time nor heart to dwell on these sad details further. The condition of the same class of population in the rural districts is shown, county by county, and the picture is dark and repulsive. Extracts from the London *Times* and the *Quarterly Review* indicate the concern with which it is viewed by the higher classes. A large share of the evil is ascribed to the want of good public schools, such as exist in the countries of Western Europe and in America, and to the miserable houses in which the laboring poor herd together with little or no regard to decency. The poetic idea of English cottages is terribly shocked by a description of them and their tenants, among the very poor laborers on the great landed estates of the country. The sleeping arrangements, that embrace three beds in a room twelve feet square, for the accommodation of ten persons, are not an exaggerated sample. Such is given as the condition of the very poor peasants, in the best counties of England, Berkshire, Devon, Boford, Dorset, &c. We cannot shock our readers with the painful details. The moral debasement consequent on their miserable way of living fully justifies the author's exclamation, "Such is the hideous social system to which we have subjected our poor!" The *Times*, speaking in 1849, of Dorsetshire affairs, says: "It is not the old story of wages inadequate for life, hovels not fit for habitations, and misery and sin alternately claiming our pity and our disgust," but it is the rapid increase of crime, and it adds: "It is no light affair, that a moral county, the abode of an *ancient and respectable aristocracy*, with a population of 175,043 by the late census, should produce in four years nearly 4,000 convictions, being at the rate of one conviction in that period for every sixty persons, or every twelfth household."

The evils connected with this state of things are ascribed to a complicity of causes, the absence of which, in Western Europe and America, exempts them from these evils. Among those causes are named the large extent of estates, the impossibility of a poor man getting property, the want of free schools, the restriction of suffrage, the aristocratic constitution of the English church and clergy. The conclusion, a very sad one, to which the facts lead the author, and will lead many candid readers, is strongly expressed in the closing sentence of the book. "The aristocracy is richer and more powerful than that of any other country in the world; the poor are more depressed, pauperised, more numerous in comparison with the other classes, more irreligious, and very much worse educated than the poor of any other European nation, solely excepting Russia, Turkey, South Italy, Portugal and Spain."

In no part of our country has there been any approximation to such a social and moral condition of society, except in the South, and there it was not reached, and there we look for rapid improvement by the overthrow of the slave-holding aristocracy and the slave institution and the investment of the people with the privileges of education, citizenship and religion.

"Talking Trade."

The proclamation by the President, restoring trade with the South, is probably the most important step yet taken in the work of reconstruction. There was much sound philosophy in the remark of an old merchant, when he advised that we should "talk trade" to the South. Not relying on that wholly, we can safely assume that trade will be an important instrumentality in restoring the era of perfect good feeling and sound policy. We almost see the end within twenty days, trade, foreign and domestic, in all but articles contraband of war, will, unrestricted, except by laws and regulations, apply to all parts of the country. A resumption of the commercial intercourse existing before the rebellion will speedily follow, and with it, it is to be hoped, the revival of the arts of peace.

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks that by indicting JOHN MITCHEL, late from Richmond, now the rebel editor of the New York *News*, the government is interfering with the freedom of the Press!

RETURNING SOLDIERS IN CHICAGO.—We learn from the *Times* that returning soldiers are to be suitably received in Chicago, "the authorities having taken hold of the matter."

Education and Intelligence a Safeguard of the Nation.

In no country in the world is the vocation of school master recognized as it is here. And it is the most hopeful sign of the times that education is progressive in the United States, including within its influence almost the entire population. The privileged classes in England have been wont to regard this feature in our system as the source of discontent and disorder among the masses, who, in consequence of the expanding and elevating effects of the diffusion of knowledge, become incapacitated for the steady pursuits of the laborious occupations of life. The universities and schools so munificently endowed in that country, are only for the rich. The poor are not regarded in their system of education as worthy of any special care. Though of late there is a growing tendency among the Liberals in England to inaugurate a more enlightened policy toward the lower classes. In this free country, where the effects of a general spreading of knowledge has been so favorable to the cause of liberty and progress, there are not wanting narrow-minded bigots, who disclaim against universal education, because, as they allege, it may be used for unlawful purposes. This is indeed an irrational sentiment, which it carried out to its logical consequences, would cut us off from every humanizing force that could elevate us above the condition of brute animals. If such notions should obtain generally, all material improvement, as well that pertaining to the mind, would be arrested, and we should be carried back to the condition of the primeval man "prone to the earth like the beasts of the field." The harmonizing and elevating tendencies of a free and universal system of education are now generally recognized throughout all Christendom, unless Great Britain is excepted. Only in the country which places itself in the attitude of mentor to all the rest of the world, are the masses permitted to grovel in stolid ignorance. In Western Europe, especially in the Germanic Confederation, Governments have made liberal provisions for public education. It need not be reiterated how, in our own country, it is a cardinal principle that the coming generations shall receive instruction. National, State, municipal and private endowments have lain deep the foundations of schools and universities, which shall remain through coming ages, to train our children for the enlightened enjoyment of their privileges as citizens of the glorious American Union.

It is beyond cavil that where a people are ignorant, they are vicious and depraved. To what frightful excesses and causeless wars have such people been led into by demagogues. What an untamed ferocity has been displayed by the French peasantry, in their civil wars, towards their fellow countrymen. The people of our own Southern country, for the reason that they are generally uneducated and uninformed, have been with the greater facility led into the frightful insurrection which has proved so fatal to them.

In our own section of the country, where the "People's College" is found in every settlement and neighborhood, a very different condition of society exists, both as regards intelligence and virtue. Almost everywhere communities are educated and whilst deliberating upon vital topics and public affairs unimpassioned. The struggle against the rebellion was not undertaken through an interested impulse of anger or revenge, or through any craving for the enlargement and extension of the area of our government. But the contest was undertaken and carried on from the deliberate conviction that the entirety of this republic was above all other political ideas, an object worthy to be fought and died for. Most remarkable has been the spectacle of obedience and order through out the land in the loyal and educated North. What courage, what obedience, what discipline have constituted soldiers, shown! Such as has never been known before in the annals of any people. They have had no superiors in any nation.

If, then education does not weaken human courage, but renders it the more effective, and enables men to discern and seek the right, and know and slain the cause of tyranny and injustice, shall we not earnestly adhere to our theory and practice of education for the people. And this is our surest safeguard against the combinations of traitors and tyrants who would subvert our noble fabric of enlightened government.

The Fate of Sam. Houston.

A correspondent at Cleveland, singing himself "A Texan Refugee," writes us an answer to our query, made a few days ago, concerning the fate and whereabouts of Gen. SAM. HOUSTON. He said: "Governor HOUSTON is dead, having deceased early in the year 1863, about two years after the inauguration of the rebellion. And I may add, he died of a broken heart." Our correspondent corroborates the statements that have appeared in the press, of Gen. HOUSTON's resistance to the last, of the schemes of the Secessionists. He says, a short time before the death of Gen. H., "A party or mob proceeded to his house for the purpose of hanging him, because of his opposition to secession, and especially on account of his Union sentiments, promulgated, a short time previously, in a speech delivered by him at Houston. A few of his neighbors banded together, and succeeded in staying the hellish intentions of the mob, by representing to them that he was in bed, and not likely to survive long. A few days after, he passed away, a martyr to his beloved country." These threats, which did not shake the purpose of the father, caused his son (an only son) to take up arms with the rebels against the Union.

John Mitchell.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Even handed justice demands that we should always, in the treatment of rebels, use those terms of distinguishment which will properly indentify them in their true character, not only with reference to their present status, but their connection with the rebellion, now happily defunct. I am led to this thought by seeing you mention John Mitchell, Ex-Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, as an "Irish Exile." This is flatly an insult to the many brave Irishmen who have shed their blood in "our" cause. That double-dyed villain is a British Convict, and one who basely and cowardly violated his *parole d'honneur*, a pledge, to a gentleman of any nationality, of equal binding force with the most solemn oath. Let him hereafter, in justice, be denominated "the British Convict."

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1865. J.

IT SEEMS the settled opinion that the Anglo-rebel ram *Stonewall* is not so formidable as she has been represented, and that neither the *Monadnock* or *Canonicus* would have been more than a match for her—a fact which, no doubt, lay at the bottom of her surrender to the Spanish authorities. Her sailing qualities are probably good, and so are those of the *Monadnock*, and probably others of our iron clads. The charge so freely indulged in, awhile ago, that we had no iron clad vessel to send against the *Stonewall*, with the prospect of being able to cope with her, was less the result of fact than fear.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Preparations are making in Cincinnati on an extensive scale for a grand celebration on the coming anniversary of American independence, and to give the soldiers a demonstrative reception.

IT is asserted, on good authority, that the recent article, in the London *Post*, against hanging JEFF. DAVIS, was written by a very eminent member of her Majesty's Cabinet, not unlikely Lord PALMERSTON himself.

Fruit in Central Illinois.

Apples are a little later than usual, but from present indications will be far above the average. No signs of blight are noticed, and the tent caterpillar, the great pest of the apple tree in some sections, has not made its appearance yet in Central Illinois. Pears have set their fruit unusually well this season, and if they escape the blight, the crop will be large. The prevalence of blight deters many from planting pear trees. Neither locality nor variety of pear seem to exempt the tree from blight. The attack is often sudden and generally without any assignable cause. Trees which bear well this season may never live to bear again. This fact taints with the crop an uncertain one, and accounts, in part, for the high price of the fruit. One theory in this light is that the sun in the winter strikes the sap on the south west side of the tree, and the severe frost of the night bursts the bark. This alternate freezing and thawing vitiates the sap, which, in the following spring, is carried into the circulation of the tree and results in its partial or total destruction, in the month of June following.

Few of the budded varieties, since the general destruction of the favorite trees in this region, bear fruit. The seedlings are bearing sparingly. Plums have produced well, and if not destroyed by the curculio, or other insect, will yield an average crop. If the grapes escape the blight the yield will be larger than ever known. The season has been too dry for strawberries.

THE FREEDMEN.—A letter written on the spot says: "There are at this time about three thousand houseless, homeless, fatherless, motherless contrabands, women and children, and decrepid old men, at Camp Nelson, near Nicholasville, alone, whither they flock, famined and fearful. Every day, and almost every hour, adds to the number of this indescribable multitude. Uncle Sam, since father Abraham has departed hence, through his quartermasters and commissaries, issues rations and assigns places for them; but it must be said the future looms so largely upon the imaginations of his agents, as to alarm them exceedingly. And truly every by-path, cross-road and lane, containing the camp is a diorama every day on exhibition."

General Intelligence.

A new planet has just been discovered by M. Annibal de Gasparis. It has the appearance of a star of the first magnitude.

A swimming match for a silver lever watch, hunting case, will take place June 20th in the Delaware, at or near Bordentorn. All persons desirous of participating must be Jerseymen.

A new religious sect has arisen in Maine. Among its peculiarities is eternal warfare with all other religious denominations. They believe in the power of the elders to heal the sick by the laying on of hands, and expect in a short time that they will be able to raise the dead.

The "Cannuks" are needlessly alarmed about a war with this country, and according to a Montreal telegram, "all the soldiers of the garrison, both artillery and foot, are kept hard at work on Logan's farm on alternate mornings, so as to be prepared for any emergency."

The corner stone of an Episcopal Church was laid in Erie, last Tuesday afternoon. A large number of persons were present, and the result was a gratifying success in every respect. The clergy present were the rector, Rev. J. E. Spaulding, Rev. Mr. Slattery and Rev Mr. Swope of Pittsburgh, Rev. Mr. Purdon, of Titusville, and Rev. Mr. Avey of Fredonia, New York.

The Chinese, who lately went to the gold mines of Idaho and Montana for the purpose of mining, have been driven off by the miners, who will allow no Chinamen in the mines. There were recently about three hundred Celestials encamped at the Sink of Humboldt, on their way back.

At the Union (L. I.,) Race Course last Monday, the thieves and pickpockets had full sway, and gathered a rich harvest. Diamond breastpins, gold watches and well filled pocket books were indiscriminately appropriated, and the light-fingered gentry reaped a rich harvest. Mr. A. Berry, who resides near the course, had his pocket book, containing $1,000, stolen. Another gentleman was relieved of his diamond breastpin and gold watch. The officers who were present were in too small numbers to prevent the thieves from playing their vocations to an alarming extent. The Sheriff of Queens county, with a posse of men, attempted to make arrests, but the thieves, being in great numbers, drowned upon them and beat them severely. The sheriff is said to have been badly injured.

The British are fortifying the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, at a point opposite the citadel, where they are erecting a triangular fort.

A fact has transpired which shows that the work of "reconstruction" is, in certain respects, progressing most favorably in Richmond. The millioners of that city are receiving large lots of false hair to supply the demand for reconstructing the head gear of the Southern belles.

Dr. William C. Kane, late of Knoxville, Tenn., has been arrested in Hartford, Connecticut, and taken to New York for examination. He is reported to be a defaulter to the amount of $30,000 of bonds belonging to the State of Tennessee.

In some of the European hospitals they have a new drink called "turpentine punch," in low stages of fever. It is composed of two ounces of brandy, eight of boiling water, one of turpentine, and sugar to sweeten.

Napoleon I. is the author of the remark that Grape-shot is the only antidote for a mob; Kossuth is the author of the oft-quoted saying, "Bayonets think."

Henry Zeigler, a soldier of the 6th Ohio Infantry, was drowned in a singular manner from a steamer, near Madisonville, last Saturday. The steamer was blowing her whistle, Zeigler was asleep at the time, and being frightened at the whistle, leaped overboard with his blanket around him. He had been in the service four years, and leaves a wife and four children.

It is claimed, according to recently published statistics, that the Roman Catholic faith is making great progress in Great Britain, especially in Scotland. There are 1,100 Roman Catholic churches and chapels in Great Britain, 60 male communities, 192 convents, 13 colleges, and 47 other educational establishments. On the contrary, however, the London *Times* affirms that the number of adherents to the Catholic Church, does not correspond to the increase of clergy; and it also asserts that the popular dislike is getting against the Catholics.

There must be a good many opium eaters in the United States, as $882,623 worth of the drug was imported during the year.

A horse was frightened to death lately in Birmingham, England, at the sight of a camel.

The banisters of the grand stair case of Baron Rothschild's new mansion in London are made of gold and platinum.

The first annual convention of the Ohio State Homœpathic Convention commenced its session in Columbus, last Tuesday. Dr. A. O. Blair, of Cleveland, presiding. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, D. Barnes, of Mt. Vernon; Vice Presidents, J. Rosler and A. Shephard; Secretary, E. D. Penfield; Treasurer, C. Pyrtle; Solicitor, E. D. Wetherell; Librarian, R. Beckwith, D. R. Kinsell, W. Webster, A. C. Barlow, C. C. Olmstead.

Senator Sherman says that the Secretary of the Treasury has told him, within a few days, that by the 1st of July next every demand upon the Treasury will have been paid, and the debt will be reduced to other combustible material at the risk of the destruction of all.

A new and beautiful church edifice is being built at Titusville, Pa., by the Presbyterians, and will be ready for use July 1st.

Personal.

Isham G. Harris, rebel ex-Governor of Tennessee, looked after his own interests, while promoting the rebellion. Among the State archives has been found a receipt from Brown, Brothers & Co., acknowledging the receipt of forty-three thousand $1,000 State bonds, to be applied to Harris' credit by Brown, Shipley & Co., London. A $1,000 State bond was found with Harris' autograph all on it, while leading the people of his State to the verge of confiscation of their property, this immaculate patriot was securing for himself and his family a comfortable home abroad, in the event of his having to leave the United States.

Tyler Bigelow, of Watertown, Mass., has left ten thousand dollars to Harvard University, as a fund for the maintenance of indigent and meritorious students.

George Shanklin has been re-nominated as the Conservative candidate for Congress in the Lexington district, Ky. The nomination has given great dissatisfaction to Brutus Clay and his friends, who say it was accomplished by trickery. Instead of nominating Clay, one of the speakers in the convention denounced him for voting for Crittenden for Speaker. The nominee that he will run as an independent candidate.

Thomas Constantine, a well known wool broker of New York, and wife, were both poisoned Friday evening by drinking cider, and died Saturday morning.

The common impression that Gen. McCausland, who burned and sacked Chambersburg, is dead, appears not to be correct. The Franklin *Repository* has reliable evidence that he is now living on his farm near Point Pleasant, West Virginia, nearly opposite Gallipolis, Ohio. He is said to be very comfortably fixed, and living in luxury.

It stands on the record at West Point that neither Grant nor Sherman were among the "good boys" of the Military Academy, Gen. Sherman standing No. 124 in the order of good behavior, and General Grant falling as low as 137. In scholarship, too, neither of them attained a place among the honored five. Sherman, who stood the first year at No. 9, did, indeed, graduate at No. 6, but Grant, beginning with 23 above him, rose only at graduation to No. 21.

Hon. John P. Hale, United States Minister to Spain, will leave New York, with his family, on the 22d inst., for Liverpool, *en route* to Madrid, to enter upon the discharge of his new duties.

Last Tuesday, the anniversary of General Scott's seventy-eighth birth-day, a party of his personal friends went up to West Point, where the General is staying, to celebrate the event.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes a letter from North Carolina, in which the writer says he has in his possession some fifteen hundred shares of a blockade running company, wherein the name of William Aiken appears as a stockholder, and no other man of the name was known to live in Charleston, except Gov. Aiken.

Senator Sherman says, that our debt of $3,000,000,000, upon the basis of our present taxes and population, can be paid off in twenty-five years. And when we consider, that our wealth doubles in ten years, and our population in thirty years, the reasons for this are obvious.

HOW THEY FEEL.—Rev. T. W. Lewis, writing from Charleston, S.C., says he has conversed with a number of the ministers of the South Carolina Conference within the last two weeks, and to a man they loathe our Northern idea of liberty and equal rights in the Church and State before the law. Northern men, no matter how conservative, will be acceptable to but a small portion of the whites in the South for years to come, not so much on account of slavery as caste and old unreasonable prejudices. Death and northern emigration is our only hope.

COOL AND SENSIBLE.—Two young men on board the steamer St. John, from New York for Albany, set a good example by their presence of mind and cool determination the other night. A kerosene lamp broke in a closet, and the burning fluid covered the floor. Intense alarm of course, ensued, but the young fellows stood at the door, and refused to allow even the officers of the boat to enter until the kerosene was burned out. The theory was that if the door was opened and water poured in, the flames would not be extinguished, but would be float-

The Boston Board of Aldermen have extended an invitation to President Johnson and all the members of his Cabinet to visit their city on the Fourth of July. The President replied that he appreciated the compliment and would gladly comply with the invitation if public duties allowed him to do so. The reply of his secretaries was substantially to the same effect.

The arch Rebel has much improved in health during the heated term, thanks to the care of Dr. Craven, who exercises a continual supervision over the health of the prisoner. He is determined that Jeff shall not suffer physically while under his care.

A Mobile letter writer says—"On my journey down the Alabama, I met and conversed with the celebrated Captain Semmes, of the Alabama. He looked mad and ragged. The captain of the steamboat, finding that the pirate had no means with which to purchase meal tickets, made him a present of some. He was accompanied by his son, who is a young fellow of about twenty years of age.

TEXAS.—It is asserted that a majority of the people of Texas are in favor of setting up for themselves, and that there exists a wide spread disposition to attempt it, believing, it is said, in their ability to cope with the power of the Government, by retiring to the swamps and inaccessible regions. Let them try it! Speaking of the social condition of affairs in Texas, a recent letter says:

From the statements of refugees and prisoners, I judge that Texas, during the rebellion, has been more than ever true to its reputation. It is the land of fraud and murder. Judge Lynch reigns supreme, and from his decision there is no appeal. Send a paroled Colonel to me, "if a man insults me or my family I shoot him; I ask for no judge or jury; I shoot him down, and that is the last of it."

I suggested that such license indicated a low state of civilization. He replied, "We want no better civilization than we have."

HANG DAVIS OR ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The *Universalist* having been censured for intimating that Davis should be hung, replies: "After the excitement has passed, and Jefferson Davis is hung, we *may* be sorry! But in all soberness, let us say, if Jefferson Davis is not hung, the hand that in this land ever after signs a death warrant should drop from its socket. If he is pardoned, let every prison door open."

Italy contains seven millions of men and women who can neither read nor write.

DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
DIARRHŒA. DYSENTERY.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches.
McClarran's Blackberry Troches.

For all cases of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Flux, &c., long standing cases of Chronic Diarrhœa that would not yield to the ordinary treatment, have been effectually cured by a single box of the above Troches. We have succeeded in preparing them so as to be agreeable and pleasant to the taste. Children will take them readily, and in such cases they can be given with perfect safety, and the results will be highly satisfactory. Prepared only by

N. McCLARRAN & CO.,

Druggists, 55 Market street., corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jun8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, June 15th, 1865.

THE MONONGAHELA SAVING BANK, having closed up its entire business, will be prepared to pay the Stockholders the amount of their stock in full, on THURSDAY, June 22d, 1865, at their Banking House, No. 69 Grant street; and it is desirable to have the business all wound up and closed up on that day. WM. PHILLIPS,

jun16-lw President.

NOTICE.

Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of Mrs. JANE DARLINGTON, late of Allegheny city, deed, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said deceased will make known the same without delay to D. M. BOOK, Executor,

jun16-6 No. 32 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

GREAT BARGAINS.

Wishing to close out my

STOCK OF GOODS,

I offer them AT AND BELOW COST.

jun16 ALICE MOWRY, No. 32 Fourth street.

COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 13th, 1865.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

Real Estate, Stock and Bill Brokers, Keepers of Public and Auction Sales, Bowling Saloons, Ten Pin Alleys and Shuffle Boards, within the limits of Allegheny, and all merchants, except in the office of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are hereby notified that the office and take out State Licenses. Said Licenses must be paid before 1st July, next, after which date penalties are required to bring suit against all delinquents after that time. DAVID AIKEN, JR.,

jun16-td Collector.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—42D DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

APPEALS.

In accordance with Section 19 of the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30th, 1864, the Returns will remain open for examination and correction until FRIDAY, June 30th, 1865. Appeals from the decisions of the Assessors will be determined upon by the Assessor. All appeals must be presented in writing, and must specify the portion or items of the assessment which is complained of, and must also state the ground or grounds of appeal. Appeals not presented within the time limited that no appeal can be allowed for any assessment after the list has been transferred to the Collector.

Appeal for abatement of taxes assessed upon persons omitted by the assessor to be made in the manner provided by law for appeals in other cases.

HENRY A. WEAVER,

U. S. Assessor 42d Collection District of Pennsylvania, office, Diamond street, Pittsburgh. Pittsburgh, June 15th, 1865. jun16

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

Merchant Tailors,

SUCCESSORS TO S. GRAY & SON,

Having removed permanently to their New Store, No. 62 Fifth street, (under the Monongahela House) and fitted their store where they have opened out a very handsome stock of Goods, they respectfully solicit a call. We desire also to return our thanks to our many friends and patrons for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon the late firm, and hope to still endeavor in the future to merit their continued favors.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

jun16

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Eell's Writing Fluid and Copying Ink.

The trade supplied at manufacturer's prices.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.'S,

STATIONERS, AND BLANK BOOKS MAKERS,

39 FIFTH STREET.

jun16

ATTEND THE GREAT SALE

OF

BLACK SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS,

AT

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92

MARKET STREET.

jun16

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO. } PITTSBURGH, June 14 1865. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Dollars per share, free of United States tax, payable to the stockholders forthwith.

WM. A. SHEPARD, jun15-lw Secretary.

FOR ACCOUNT WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Will be sold at Public Auction on FRIDAY next, 16th inst., at one o'clock, precisely, on the Allegheny Wharf, at foot of Market street, about 5,000 empty, unmarked oil barrels. Also, a lot of various marked barrels, gathered from the late freshet. Terms, cash. By order of the Oil Committee.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

ALBERT HANCOCK, Receiver. jun15

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

The Flouring Mill known as Sippo Mills, in town of Massillon, Stark county, O., property of the late Frederick T. Hurxthal, deceased, together with the land and water privileges thereto belonging, on the premises, will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 5th, at 12 o'clock. Appraised at $18,000.

TERMS—One-third down, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years. Deferred payments with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.

J. S. KELLY, Administrator.

MASSILLON, June 12, 1865. jun13-13

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against JOHN DUFFY, late of Butler, Pa., deceased, are requested to present them to me, duly authenticated, at my office in said Butler, June 13, 1865. PETER DUFFY. jun16-2w

Pittsburgh, June 14 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY

have this day declared a Dividend, No. 19, of two (2) Per Cent, on the Capital Stock, payable on THURSDAY, the 22d inst.

jun16-lw E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

S. CADMAN, T. E. CRAWFORD

DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS,

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,

Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to steamboat work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. aug9-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, } 42D DISTRICT PENNA. } Pittsburgh, June 12, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the residents in this District, that THURSDAY next, the 15th inst., is the last day on which the Assistant Assessor can receive returns of income *without the addition of the* PENALTY *prescribed by law for neglect*. All persons interested will give this matter their prompt attention.

jun12-tf HENRY A. WEAVER, Assessor.

$10 REWARD—DOG LOST.—A small black and tan terrier, with collar on and name engraved on the plate, "M. G. Marshall," and answers to the name of Niger. The above reward will be paid for her return to No. 26 Diamond street, or to Mrs. M. G. Marshall, St. Charles Hotel. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to her recovery.

MRS. M. G. MARSHALL, jun13-2t St. Charles Hotel.

HORSES STOLEN—

$100 REWARD.

Stolen, two miles east of Massillon, Ohio, TWO BAY HORSES—one nine years old, fifteen hands high, small white star on forehead; light mane, worn off at the collar; small strip of hair hanging at his withers, left hind foot white; trots side-wheel when going fast. The other is a three year old, fourteen hands high, star on forehead; short, heavy mane, entered rather under saddle; hind legs crooked. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward will be paid for the horses and thief, or a liberal reward for the horses alone.

jn15 JOHN CLAY.

METALLURGY, CHEMISTRY & MINING.

A. L. FLEURY,

St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh.

Offers to give information on matters pertaining to

Metallurgy, Mining, and Chemistry,

Applied to the arts and manufactures, chemical analysis and plans for Distilleries, Factories, &c., furnished at reasonable prices.

MINERAL AND OIL LANDS

Inspected and reports given. jun12-tf

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—The Friends and patrons of Wilkinsburg Academy will hold a Strawberry Festival at WILKINSBURG, ON FRIDAY, June 16th, from 4 o'clock, P. M., to 9 P. M. at Kelly's Grove, near Wilkinsburg Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Friends of education are invited to attend. Tickets for supper, 50 cents. jn14-2t

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.

PITTSBURGH, June 9th, 1865.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the Second WEDNESDAY, 14th day of June, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from SATURDAY, the 10th to MONDAY, the 19th of June. By order of the Board.

jun10-lw E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

TETTER, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, ALL ERUPTIONS,

"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."
"Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment."

No case so obstinate, or long-standing, it will not cure in a short time, all kinds of Tetter are permanently cured. Arms, Legs, Face, Head, Body, Hands, Sores of every description. Chronic Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, &c., Eruptions covering the surface of the body, and Ulcers of many years standing, yield at once to every other mode of treatment, all yield to the healing properties of the great Vegetable Salve.

IT NEVER FAILS TO CURE ARMY ITCH.

BEWARE OF BASE COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine article is sold at Joseph Flemings's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

jun12-2

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE AGENT, Cincinnati, June 8th, 1865.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF COPPER.

Upon MONDAY, 19th inst., will be offered at Public Auction, on the landing, Cincinnati, 57,158 pounds of Copper, assorted. Also, 300 pounds of Composition as may be on hand at that date.

By order of I. T. D. J. P. MELLON, Jun 9-6 General Agent Treasury Department.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

A young man who has had several years experience in business wishes a situation as

TRAVELING AGENT

For some wholesale house or manufacturing establishment in this city. Best of city reference can be given. Address, per mail, name of party for an interview can be had. 78 Pittsburgh P. O. jun12-3t

SPECIAL SALES OF SERVICEABLE DRAFT HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., June 1, 1865.

By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, Government Horses, viz:

Gresham, D. C., MONDAY, June 5, 1865.
Columbus, O., TUESDAY, June 6, 1865.
Goshen, Ind., MONDAY, June 12, 1865.
Indianapolis, Ind., TUESDAY, June 13, 1865.
Williamsport, Pa., SATURDAY, June 17, 1865.
West Chester, Pa., SATURDAY, June 17, 1865.
Gettysburg, Pa., SATURDAY, June 17, 1865.
Gresham, D. C., MONDAY, June 19, 1865.
Carlisle, Pa., TUESDAY, June 20, 1865.
Philadelphia, Pa., SATURDAY, June 24, 1865.
Gresham, D. C., MONDAY, June 26, 1865.
Pittsburgh, Pa., TUESDAY, June 27, 1865.
Gresham, D. C., SATURDAY, July 1, 1865.

Two hundred horses will be offered at each place. An opportunity to purchase a superior class of draft horses, at far less than their true value is now afforded to the public, as the Government will no longer be responsible, after the sales, for the horses purchased. Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms—Cash. Horses will be delivered, from the sales, at Steamboats for Gresham will leave seventh street wharf, for Washington every day, at 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

JAMES A. EKIN,

Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O. jun12-10t

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S HIGH-EST PREMIUM LOCK STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,

are "without a rival," says the "Scientific American."

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

SALESROOMS No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

ap27

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Sample with catalogue sent for 25 cents. Inclose any envelope with your name and address.

D. HEMETTE,

de12-6m 58 Liberty street, New York City.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.

Having completed all the arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING,

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to

HIS NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 16 and 18 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Cards or Visite to life size.

COLORED IN INK, OIL, OR WATER COLORS.

His reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large Lot of very Fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up in the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

R. L. H. DABBS,

jn28 Nos. 16 and 18 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

GREY HAIRS, OR WHERE THE Hair is Failing.

NO DISCOVERY CAN COMPARE WITH THE
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" NO DYE, "Hair Color Restorer."
"London" "Hair Color Restorer."

1. It will restore grey hair to its original color. 2. It will make it grow on bald heads. 3. It will restore the natural secretion. 4. It will remove all dandruff and itchings. 5. It will make the hair soft, gloss

Daily Commercial

"The Rhine Maiden."

BY MRS. AMELIA EDWARDS.

Was in the sunny Rhineland,
As the golden day was ending,
The chapel bells were ringing,
When to purple clusters bending;
he ruined tower on the heights
Was glowing in the crimson light
The western sun was leading.
saw her then—I saw her yet—
t was the first time that we met
In the sunny Rhineland!

saw her standing all alone,
The chapel bells were ringing,
nd mingling with the organ's tone,
I heard her gently singing.
he river can hardly feel,
nd oh! her voice so clear and sweet
Seemed like the lark's unsparingness.
saw her thus at close of day,
gazed, and gazed my heart away,
In the sunny Rhineland!

pon her image in the stream,
All broken midst the rushes,
she gazes in a happy dream,
And smiles, and sighs, and blushes,
she takes the arrow from her hair,
And down her shoulders fair
The golden shower gushes.
watched her as I stood apart—
That silver arrow pierced my heart,
In the sunny Rhineland!

...enna Gossip—A Story of Love and Revenge.

risian journal relates the following story awful love and revenge:

chief actor is one of those Belouin English who live alternately in all the European capitals, except when they are on an...ual journal to Egypt, or to China, or to India or to the Holy Land. He never travelled ; his wife was with him, his *bona fide* wife, twithstanding his errant life—so apt to...n one's morals—he had all the English t for the sex, and a true Englishman's love wife. She was a beautiful woman, one...se "keepsake" beauties that once seen, s a man dream forever. Her social success ery great in all the cities they visited.

Some, after some years' marriage, they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good ...d reputation, who, to his art, joined the ...ng of a Benelictine, and knew the city of ...na well as Winkleman or Visconti. The...an volunteered to be their cicerone in the...ol city; they gladly accepted his offer. ...were the hours they passed with him in ...useum of the capital, the Vatican, in st...s, and in the delightful excursions they ...in the environs of Rome. The artist became in love with the English lady, and she reciated his affection.

husband was a long while in seeing the ...upon his honor; several years had passed before he perceived it, for he was very ...pleased with the artist, and they had long ...upon the most intimate footing. Although ...e to the quick by such faithlessness and ...gross violation of the laws of hospitality friendship, he said nothing; he disliked ...s; he was, nevertheless, determined upon ...plete revenge, and he appealed to cooler ...sions to furnish a suitable punishment. ...passions are bad counsellors. He left Italy ...retired with his wife to England, saying ing but *au revoir* to the artist. When he ...to England he told his wife of the painful ...very he had made, and gave her back into ...ather's hands. He then returned to the ...ent alone, and visited Germany, Russia ...France, where he purchased a great many ...ings; he then went to Italy, meanwhile ...inuing to purchase paintings, and at last—...years have now passed away since their ...ings—he called on the German painter, ...still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfac...from him. His challenge was accepted, and ...nglishman, according to the European cus...—much better than ours—being the offended ...selected the weapons. He chose pistols, ...ring the past two years he had practiced ...for several hours, and his known address the pistol had become an unerring certainty...shot. He sent the shot wherever he wished ...go. The parties were, on the ground—they ...placed at thirty paces apart, with the privi...of advancing ten steps before firing. The ...l was then given. One! Two! Three! Fire! ...word was scarcely out of the second's ...th when the Englishman fired, without ...ing; the antagonist's pistol fell from his ...d, and was discharged by the fall, the ball ...ing itself in the ground. The Englishman's ...had shattered the artist's hand, and amputa...n was necessary; his career was ended—and ...ver.

...few days after the amputation the Eng...man called upon him, and without notice ...the angry reception he met, said to the ...ering artist:

"If you think my vengeance is satisfied ...your shattered hand and the wreck of ...r artist's career, you strangely underrate ...gravity of a deceived, dishonored husband, ...ugh I have condemned you to a life of vain ...ets, to a never-ending series of impotent ...s, to a total oblivion by all amateurs and ...oisseurs of art——"

"Oh, no, sir," interrupted the artist, his face ...ning with a ray of hope, "I've lamed your ...do. My Madonna at St. Petersburg; my ...ker at Berlin; my flight into Egypt, at Paris; ...——"

...e Englisman interrupted him in turn—

"Spare me, said he, "the names of your ...s, but look over this catalogue, and see if I ...d the exact list of them all."

Yes, they are all there—even the painting I ...shed the day before the duel."

And I was persuaded. All the paintings on ...catalogue are my property; being my prop...r I do with them what I please. I please to ...n them, aye, to burn every one of them, that ...r name may be effaced from the glorious ...s of artists. In two hours from this time ...e only your conceptions, your skill, will be ...completely effaced from this world as the ...s which the orchin traces in the sand are ...ed by the rising tide; fire is as destructive ...water, ..."

...o vain the poor artist begged for mercy; the ...ngulfed husband was inexorable to his supplications, and in two hours the servant brought ...e artist's room a large earthen vessel com...only used to contain oil, filled with ashes—it ...s all that remained of his paintings.

Fault-finding with Children.

...rs. H. B. Stowe, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has ...e a good service for both parents and children, in exposing this common mistake. The following extract conveys the pith of her views on ...subject:

Children are more hurt by indiscriminate, ...oughtless fault-finding than by any other one ...ng. Often a child has all the sensitiveness ...dull the susceptibility of a grown person, add...to the faults of childhood. Nothing about ...n is right as yet; he is immature and faulty at ...points, and everybody feels at perfect liberty criticise him to right and left, above and be..., till he takes refuge in callous hardiness or ...thatic moroseness.

'A bright, noisy boy rushes in from school, ...ger to tell his mother something he has on ...r heart, and Nimious the critic says, 'Oh, you've left the door open! I do wish you couldn't always leave the door open! And do ...k at the mud on your feet! How many ...es must I tell you to wipe your feet?'—— ...ow then you have thrown your cap on the ...h again. When will you learn to hang it up?' ...n't yourship factory that is not the ...ce for it.'—— 'How dirty your hands are! ...at have you been doing?'——'Don't sit in ...t chair; you break the bottom in spinning.'—— ...ferey! how your hair looks! Do go up stairs ...d comb it,'—— 'There, if you haven't torn a hole all off your coat! Pray, how did you do it?'—— 'Don't speak so loud; your voice goes ...rough my head,'—— 'I want to know, Jim, if it ...s you that broke my razor,'—— 'Jim's been writing at my ...sk, and blotted three sheets of the best paper.' Now the question is, If any of the grown people ...the family had to run the gauntlet of a string ...criticisms on themselves equally true as those ...t sunny maiden's brim, would they be any better ...natured about it than he is? No; but they ...e grown up people; they have rights that others ...e bound to respect. Everybody can tell ...ll them exactly what he thinks about everything they do. If every one did, would there ...t be terrible reactions?

THE SUMMER IN AUSTRALIA.—The Australian summer, which is now over, has been one of the rest on record. February 27th, which would ...sout correspond in point of season with the ...me date in our August, has this year earned ...e name of "Black Monday," from the fearful ...vastation caused by the heat. Throughout the colony of Victoria the thermometer ...ood at ninety-eight degrees to one hundred and ...x degrees in the shade, the atmosphere was ...aded with dust, and a hot wind swept over the ...d, carring destruction with it. Fires burned ...t simultaneously over hundreds of miles; forests were reduced to ashes, crops and grass destroyed, and a great number of houses burned. ...he damage is estimated at between two and ...ree hundred thousand pounds sterling, without taking into account the timber consumed, ...he Victoria Parliament has voted £50,000 as a ...artial relief to the sufferers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, of Allegheny county, will meet on SATURDAY, June 24th, inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Marshall & Brown, No. 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
jel6 W. J. GILMORE.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.
The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.
IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stain, crock or stain the clothing. Invest 75 cents, and you will be convinced. Sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
A. T. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,
DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York; Wholesale Ag'ts,
my19

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON,
Benefit of the celebrated MARTINETTI FAMILY.
AN EXTRA BILL.
This FRIDAY EVENING, will be presented the 2 act comedy entitled the
MERRY MONARCH.
In which the Theatre company will appear. To be followed by the beautiful classic groupings entitled the
ROMAN WRESTLERS,
By the MARTINETTIS.
Double Dancers.....Misses Louisa and Jennie.
To conclude with the beautiful, thrilling Pantomime entitled
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE; OR THE LOST CHILD.
The entire Martinetti Troupe will appear.

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH.
COMMENCING MONDAY, EVE'G, JUNE 12, 1865.
THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.
A glowing and faithful portraiture of all the startling scenes and picturesque pageant in the mournful
National Tragedy.
Mr. RUFUS SOMERBY, the gifted Elocutionist, will deliver a lecture at each exhibition, descriptive of the various deeply exciting scenes.
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock; which children will be admitted for 15 cents. jel4-tf

FREEDMEN AND
Soldiers' Fair.
AT
LAFAYETTE HALL,
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
jul3-3d

FREE EXHIBITION.
INTERESTING TO HORSE-OWNERS.
The celebrated horse trainers, Messrs. Magner & Dudley, will give the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City an exhibition of horsemanship with their celebrated trained stallions, Turco and Rob Roy, driving these spirited animals in carriage with out bridle, reins, bretching or traces, with heads and necks entirely free, on Diamond square, Allegheny City, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 14th, 15th and 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M., each day, promptly at the hour. Prof. Magner will then give a free lecture on the general management of the horse. The two horses will be turned loose on the square and shown as trick horses. Immediately after they will form a class, each day teaching their system of horsemanship, commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M., at Trimble's Varieties' stable, Penn street, Pittsburgh, which is new, original and practical, under which better feats of horsemanship can be accomplished than under all other systems of the combined world, it is entirely different from all others. We do not throw your horses to the ground, neither do we administer drugs, yet we never fail to obtain unconditional submission in a very short space of time. We propose to instruct you by practical demonstration, on the ground—bring in your horses of every and all habits, from the untrained colt to the old reprobate, who knows no master, and we promise to handle them to your entire satisfaction. We handle runaways, kickers, biters, bridle pullers, halter pullers, plungers, shyers, hard pullers, side leapers, nervous, and those that will not stand for you to get into the carriage. Bridling and crowders in stall plungers to manage, and those that are nervous and vicious and will not submit to the blacksmith or stand to be curried or harnessed, &c. All horses belonging to members handled free of charge before the class. We also show you how to throw off the hand with cows of kicking while milking, &c. Tuition $5. These gentlemen are sustained by the public everywhere.
jel6-2t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Journal" counting room by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.
jel6-1y

MERCANTILE
Library Hall Company.
The subscribers to the stock of the Mercantile Library Hall Company, are hereby notified that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street, on Friday, 16th inst., at half past ten o'clock, P. M., for the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers.
COMMISSIONERS.
James McAuley, Wm. M. Lyon, Alex. Nimick, J. B. Morehead, Wm. Bagaley, John Bissell, Wm. F. Johnston, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.
Thos. M. Howe, Jas. Park, Jr., Isaac M. Pennock, Jas. H. Cooper, George Black, George W. Cass, John H. Shoenberger, Felix R. Brunot.
jul3-3d

SCHAUB'S RUN
PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Stock of the Schaub's Run Petroleum Company will meet at the office of HERRON & CO., corner of Penn and Wayne street, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on the 28th of June, for the purpose of organizing according to the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania.
jun9-3w

BROKERS.

WM. W. JUSTICE.....JAS. BATEMAN.....WM. HARDACRE,
JUSTICE, BATEMAN & CO.,
WOOL BROKERS,
122 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
my29-3m

STEEL & BAILEY, STOCK BROKERS, WILKINS HALL.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stock.
Rates of Commission.
Oil stocks selling at $2 and under.....1½ per cent.
Oil stocks selling at $2 and up to $12.....1 per cent.
Oil stocks selling at $12 and up to $50.....½ per share
Oil stocks selling at $50 and over.....¼ per cent

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,
Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.
REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COOPER, Esq.
my31-3m

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner of Smithfield and Water Streets,
Opposite the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
my29-1y

B. H. ADAMS.....T. C. KNIGHT.....JAS. T. GRAFF,
ADAMS, KNIGHT & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
146 South Third Street, Opposite Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks, Loans, Government Securities, etc., bought and sold on commission. mh11-3m.

JAMES HEALD,
Wool Broker,
106 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Wool Bought and Sold on Commission.
ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
jel3-2m

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman,)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield Streets.
oc26-1y-eod

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first-class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified that a portion of the CHANNEL OF THE MONONGAHELA RIVER, between the SECOND and THIRD piers, under the north end of the Railroad bridge now being erected by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company over that river, below the first dam, in the county of Allegheny, will be necessarily obstructed on the 9TH DAY OF JUNE, A. D. 1865, and for about SIX WEEKS thereafter. A passage way in deepest water, sixty feet wide in the clear and about forty feet in height above low water mark, will be left open for the passage of boats. Boatmen are cautioned to approach carefully, and lower the chimneys of their boats in passing under the temporary bridge.
J. H. LINVILLE,
jy-eod2w Engineer, &c., P. R. R.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
FIRE BRICK AND TYLE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.
oc26

LIME.—WE ARE NOW BURNING Lime from the celebrated Bellefont Lime Quarries with wood. Our lime is from 98 to 99 per cent. pure lime, for which we hold a certificate of the late Professor of Chemistry of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. To the White Grass manufacturers this Lime is especially recommended. Orders by mail will receive our prompt attention. Address
SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.
my26-1m

HARDWARE.

WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE.
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

JUST PUBLISHED—
WOODWARD'S GRAPERIES AND HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS.
Fifty Designs and Plans of all classes of structures for growing plants or ripening fruit under glass. Price, $1 50, post-paid, to any address.
THIRD EDITION READY!
WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.
A new practical and original work on Rural Architecture, with 122 Designs and Plans of Country Houses, Cabins, Outbuildings, &c., and made of constructing all soon frames.
Price, $1 50, post-paid, to any address
DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
jel6 93 Wood street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 15th day of June, for repairing the piers belonging to said Company at Sharpsburg. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at 78 Water street, Pittsburgh.
my24-30t JAMES C. LEWIS, President.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
Plans and proposals will be received by the SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE CO., until the 22d of June, for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny River at Sharpsburg, Pa. For particulars see the undersigned at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, or at No. 78 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or address him at Sharpsburg, Allegheny county, Pa. JAMES C. LEWIS, President.
my24-1m

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS are invited for the re-building of the bridge over the Allegheny River at Mechanicsburg. Bridges to be of the plan of Bridge, with full specifications, price, and date of completion.
Address, before the 15th of June next,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
President Northern Liberty Bridge Co.
Pittsburgh, May 12, 1865. my19

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY PA.,
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1865.
TO BAKERS—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 30th inst., inclusive, for furnishing the County Prison with BREAD, for six months from July 15, 1865. Loaves to weigh one and a half to two pounds respectively. Bids to be made at so much per loaf. Bills approved by the Warden, and probated at this office will be paid monthly. Bond for $2,000, with security to be approved by the Board of Inspectors, will be required for the faithful performance of contract. The names of the sureties must accompany the bids.
By direction of the Board of Inspectors of the Allegheny County Prison.
jel2-td HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

PROPOSALS
Will be received by the School Board of Chartier township, until JULY 1ST, for the erection of
FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE.
Plan and Specifications can be had by applying to S. A. DUFF,
jel4-10t Chartiers, Penna.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U.S.A.
Corner Penn Street and Garrison Alley,
Pittsburgh Pa., June 12, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of June, 1865, for the supplying and delivering at this post, at such times and in such quantities as the undersigned may require, for one (1) month from the dated contract, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, the following named articles, of a good and marketable quality, subject to inspection:
Prime Mess Pork.
Thoroughly smoked New Bacon, clear, sides.
First quality white Sugar Cured Hams.
Prime White Beans, well seasoned and dry.
Clean, dry Brown Sugar.
Best quality of Adamine Candles, 16 ounces to the pound, in sizes.
Good Hard Soap, well dried before packed.
Good clean, dry, fine Salt.
All the boxes, barrels and casks enclosing said stores must be the best in use, and included in the bid for each.
The names of contents, with weight, gross and tare, must be plainly marked on every package, all old marks being obliterated.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, which, when made by firms, must name all the parties thereof, and must be specified in each proposal the terms required, for cash.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty for the execution of a contract in case the bids be accepted, and good and sufficient security will be required for the due performance thereof.
Bidders must propose for all of the above named articles, and be present when the bids are opened, the right to reject all the bids being reserved.
Payment to be made in Government funds, at the expiration of the time for which the contract is made.
Blank forms of bids and guarantees may be procured at this office, personally, or by letter or telegraph, which must be enclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
GEORGE W. MURPHY,
jun12 Captain and Commissary of Subsistence.

Sale of Government Horses.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1865.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 8, 1865.
READING PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
MIFFLIN, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, June 29, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES at each place.
For rand and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.
Horses sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 a. m. Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ERIN,
Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.
jun9-2w

NOTICE.
Sale of Army Mules.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1865.
Many thousands of Mules are being disposed of at Washington.
The sales will continue until the number of animals is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidly.
There are in the Armies of the Potomac, of the Tennessee, and of Georgia, probably Four Thousand of the finest six-mule teams in the world.
Many of them were bought at the beginning of the war, as young mules, and have grown to their size in their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exposure, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North also has suffered from the drain of animals taken to supply the armies.
These animals are sold at public auction; they will not bring anything like their true value, and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to stock their farms, and for dealers and drivers to get stock to make good speculations, by purchasing and disposing of them in the South, will never occur again.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 7, 1865.
SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.
ONE HUNDRED MULES.
Will be sold at public auction, ONE HUNDRED GOOD, SOUND, SERVICEABLE MULES, at PITTSBURGH, PA., on the 21st day of June, 1865, at the Fair Grounds, Penn street. Mules sold singly. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a.m. Terms cash, United States currency. O. CROSS,
jel7-13 Lieut. Colonel and Deputy Q. M. General.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE MULES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1865.
By direction of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the following named days, at the times and places named below, viz:
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
HUNTINGDON, PA., THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.
SCRANTON, PA., THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
WILMINGTON, DEL., THURSDAY, June 22, 1865.
PITTSBURGH, PA., TUESDAY, June 27, 1865.
HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, June 29, 1865.
TWO HUNDRED SERVICEABLE MULES at each place.
Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, and have accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can be purchased at these sales for less than their true value. The attention of boatmen and farmers is especially invited.
Mules sold singly. Sales to commence at 10 A. M. Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. ERIN,
jel3 12t Brevet Brigadier General, in charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS.
MESSRS. DECKER BROTHERS.
GENTLEMEN—In your Parlor (square) I find a strength and sonorousness of tone, together with a richness, brilliancy and delicacy, that until now have been characteristic features only of the very best grands. I never found an instrument so perfectly well adapted for the just rendering of the works of the great writers for the piano forte, as is the one now in my possession, manufactured by Decker Brothers.
Yours, &c., E. HEIMBURGER,
Professor of the Piano Forte.

HOFFMAN, HŒNE & CO.,
No. 52 FIFTH STREET,
Sole Agents for Decker's Pianos: Adolph Hintz Pianos Taylor & Farley Organs and Melodeons. jul9

THE GREAT
Steinway Pianos.
A splendid stock of STEINWAY'S PIANOS on hand and received.
H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 WOOD STREET.
mh23-eod Sole Agents for Steinway's Pianos.

PIANOS & AMERICAN ORGANS.
Just received, a new lot of the celebrated
BRADBURY, New York, and
SCHOMACKER & CO., Phila.,
PIANOS,
AND
J. D. & H. W. SMITH'S
IMPROVED AMERICAN ORGAN,
WITH PATENT TREMOLO ATTACHMENT.
All the above instruments are acknowledged by the best musical ability in the country to be superior to any other now made. Guaranted for five years. Prices from $50 to $1000 less than factory prices.
WAMELINK & BARR,
SOLE AGENTS,
my5 No. 12 St. Clair street.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
129 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.,
continue to fit Dwellings with Water and Gas in the best style, and in short notice. Gas Fixtures constantly on hand. Particular attention given to lining with Sheet Lead Cisterns, Tanks, Tubs and Sinks. Orders expectfully solicited and promptly attended to
my11-6y

DUCK CREEK VALLEY OIL COMPANY.
Subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company will please call at the office of Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, and pay in the amount of their subscriptions.
IRA B. McVAY,
jel9-tf Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.
Joseph Horne & Co.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A FULL LINE OF
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES,
Also, a full stock of
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS,
AT 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

LACE GOODS,
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
my19 77 and 79 Market street.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street.
The attention of the trade is invited to the superior stock, always to be found on hand, equal in extent to that of many
EASTERN HOUSES,
And surpassed by none in the West, among which may be found
PRINTS,
DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS,
COBURGS,
BLACK SILKS
WOOL DE LAINES,
AMERICAN DE LAINES,
LADIES' CLOTHS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
FANCY CASSIMERES,
BLACK DOESKINS,
TRICOTS,
ALL WOOL TWEEDS,
COTTONADES,
DENIMS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
TWEEDS,
ERMINES,
SATTINETS.
Also a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS,
All goods bought for cash and sold at a small advance.
jul9-tf

J. B. WILSON.....T. W. CARR.....D. McCANDLESS.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET.
Third House above Diamond Alley,
my25 PITTSBURGH.

REAL ESTATE.

CHRISTY, TYLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
Would inform the public that they have opened an office in
OIL CITY,
For the purchase and sale of Real Estate and Oil Territory. A thorough knowledge of the business, and of the most desirable territory, gives us superior advantages.
OFFICE—Corner Drug store, East end of Oil Creek Bridge, Oil City. fe24-tf

SIXTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for SELLING LIQUOR, filed in the Clerk's office, up to June 8th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
James Crooks,	tavern,	1st Ward, Pittsburgh
John Conway,	"	"
Philip Luther,	"	"
James McColl,	"	"
Thos H Rees,	"	"
Frederick Wels,	"	"
Catherine Wilbert,	eating house,	"
C H Hansen & Sons,	other goods,	"
Joseph McKee,	tavern,	2d Ward, Pittsburgh
Stephen Beedle,	"	"
Valentine Fink,	"	"
Thomas Hullins,	"	"
Wm. Dimmit,	eating house,	"
Hugh Colleghen,	other goods,	"
Wm Cook,	tavern,	3d Ward, Pittsburgh
Barbara McDonough,	"	"
Wm N Cheesman,	"	4th Ward, Pittsburgh
Samuel Fate,	"	"
Wesley Kerr,	"	"
James K Lanahan,	"	"
William Sewall,	"	"
James Black,	other goods,	"
Wm. Schuck,	"	"
John McCullough,	"	"
McCullough, Smith & Co,	"	"
Michael Welsh,	tavern,	"
Jacob Bedel,	"	5th Ward, Pittsburgh
Jacob Lange,	"	"
H Joseph Weber,	"	"
Samuel Cameron,	"	"
Peter Carlisle,	eating house,	"
Frederick Seitz,	"	"
P & M Kane,	other goods,	"
Frank Schaffer,	eating house,	"
Hermand Bechtold,	"	6th Ward, Pittsburgh
George Schmidt,	"	"
Wm. Schwanger,	eating house,	"
Kate Richey,	"	"
John H Ansley,	tavern,	8th Ward, Pittsburgh
Robert Edwards,	"	"
Thomas Bosworth,	"	9th Ward, Pittsburgh
John Evey,	"	10th Ward, Pittsburgh
John Smith,	"	"
George Spearmayer,	eating house,	"
W A Nave,	"	"
Frank Kellerman,	tavern,	1st Ward, Allegh'ny
John F. Hendricks,	"	2d Ward, Allegh'ny
Harman Shafer,	"	3d Ward, Allegh'ny
J Hess,	"	"
Lawrence Sproul,	"	"
Richard Brown,	eating house,	"
Patrick Sauer,	"	"
Winnifred Sweeney,	tavern,	4th Ward, Allegh'ny
Ezra Meacham,	eating house,	"
Mary Ann Ertaman,	tavern,	Birmingham boro
George Krush,	"	"
Henry Goedekoh,	other goods,	"
Catherine Frank,	"	"
J A Hippert,	tavern,	East Birmingham boro
Robert J Taylor,	other goods,	"
Lewis Moss,	tavern,	Duquesne boro
James Hay,	"	Lawrenceville boro
E Ballodt,	eating house,	"
J Frederick Wocker,	tavern,	McKeesport boro
Peter Schmidt,	eating house,	"
Peter Sager,	"	"
Mrs Elizabeth Sivey,	other goods,	"
Rachel Kappler,	tavern,	Monongahela boro
Margaret Mayer,	"	"
Robert Brown,	"	Manchester boro.
Valentine Short,	"	"
Henry Pipple,	eating house,	"
Henry Wagner,	other goods,	"
Anton Bauch,	eating house,	South Pittsburgh boro
J W Stereen,	other goods,	"
Martin Freudenrich,	tavern,	Sharpsburg boro
Francis Richey,	eating house,	"
John Schaffer,	tavern,	Temperanceville boro
Mary Hughes	eating house,	"
Benjamin Wirth,	"	"
Benjamin Bretch,	tavern,	West Pittsburgh boro
William Franey,	"	Baldwin township
Joseph G Sanger,	"	Collins township
Joseph Ganster,	"	"
Adolphus Gantert,	eating house,	"
J Shrouds,	"	Crescent township
William E. Chester,	other goods,	Elizabeth township
Mathew McGregor,	tavern,	South Fayette township
G G Garnett,	"	South Fayette township
Margaret Towers,	"	Indiana township
Andrew Miller,	"	"
Charles Engel,	eating house,	Mifflin township
John Hartman,	tavern,	McCandless township
Jan Taylor,	"	Patton township
Michael Ohler,	"	"
Anthony Whitaker,	"	Pebbles township
Peter Zimmerman,	eating house,	"
John O'Brien,	tavern,	Pitt township
Fred Berberick,	eating house,	Reserve township
Richard Turney,	tavern,	Richland township
Gibson C Lightcap,	"	Ross township
Nicholas Steimer,	"	Lower St. Clair township
John Schuck,	"	"
Andrew McQuesty,	eating house,	Scott township
J C Hieber,	tavern,	Shaler township
Patrick Dunn,	"	"
Charles Miller,	"	"
Frederick Viechteller,	"	Union township
Mathew Strachan,	eating house,	"
Peter Perchment,	tavern,	Wilkins township
George Fry,	eating house,	"
George Snyder,	tavern,	Penn township

The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications. Applicants will file their bonds in my office, before the day of hearing. Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.
Certificates of licenses must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or they will be revoked according to law.
W. A. HERRON, Clerk.
jel5-3t

TURNPIKE ELECTION.
At an election held at the office of Bruce & Negley, pursuant to public notice, for officers of the "Farmer's and Mechanics Turnpike Road Company," the following persons were elected:
President—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
Directors—Isaac M. Pennock, Thos. M. Howe, C. Zug, Isaac Jones, Thos. S. Clark and Geo. W. Hallman.
Judge—David Aiken. *Inspector*—David D. Bruce.
jul5-1w

INSURANCE.

BOATMAN'S
FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office:—Corner Wood and First sts.,
(Over People's National Bank.)
RICHARD C. GRAY, President.
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WILL INSURE AGAINST ALL KINDS OF
FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.
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my26-3md

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees, now in bearing also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.
For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CAMP MEETING.—The Board of Trustees of the Tarentum camp-ground have resolved to hold a camp-meeting on their grounds on Thursday, August 17th.

LIBRARY HALL.—We remind the stockholders of this Company of the meeting to be held this morning, at ten o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, for election of officers and other important business.

CHURCH BOUGHT.—The Universalist Society of this city have purchased the First Baptist Church building, corner of Third and Grant streets, and design improving it.

SUICIDE.—A few days ago, an elderly lady, the wife of a farmer, named Christopher Crumpe, of Jefferson township, Butler county, committed suicide by hanging herself in her husband's barn.

CONVICTS SENTENCED.—At the June term of the Fayette County Court, last week, the following convicts were sentenced to the Western Penitentiary:—James Phillips, colored, for larceny, one year; Taylor Epley, for larceny, thirteen months; Zachary T. McCormick, larceny, one year.

NEW MUSIC.—Mrs. C. Blume, 43 Fifth street, has received two new pieces of music, one entitled "Victory at Last," as sung at the raising of the old flag at Fort Sumpter, April 14th; words by Mrs. S. A. Kidder, music by Wm. B. Bradbury. The other is "Toll the Bell Mournfully," words and music by C. Everest.

SENT SOUTH.—John Sheets, a discharged rebel prisoner, who is supposed to be insane, has been confined in the Allegheny watch-house for some days past, where he made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by plunging his head in a bucket of water. He was turned over to the custody of Provost Marshal Kirker, who forwarded him to his home in Columbus, Mississippi, yesterday, under the care of some of the discharged prisoners passing through the city.

PHYSICAL PHENOMENON.—There is now lying at the City Alms House an insane man about thirty-five or forty years of age, who has slept to this time, being the fifth day since he began this nap. We saw him in April—he had then slept fourteen days without intermission. The Superintendent informed us that he slept one nap which continued fourteen weeks without intermission, and during this time neither food nor liquid entered his stomach and no evacuation takes place. He lays upon the hard floor. He is in fair average of flesh and shows a florid sunburnt complexion. Here is a subject of examination for men of the medical profession.

A POLYGAMIST ARRESTED.—E. C. Hutchinson was arrested a short time ago in Cincinnati, at the instance of a woman from Pittsburgh, who insisted that she was his wife, notwithstanding the fact that he had a short time since married a very sweet girl residing in that city. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The female from the City of Smoke, however, very suddenly disappeared, having evidently had the arrest made from mercenary motives; but the matter was nevertheless investigated in the Police Court, and the bigamist held in the sum of $500 for his appearance before the next term of the Court of Common Pleas.

FREE EXHIBITION.—For the past two days large crowds of people have congregated at the Allegheny Diamond at one o'clock p. m., to witness the exhibition of Messrs. Magner and Dudley, the celebrated horse trainers. These gentlemen appear to be experts in the training business, and drive a spirited animal in a buggy, from this city to Allegheny, without bridle or reins, the head and neck being entirely free. The horses are loose in the Diamond each day, where they perform a number of tricks in a very satisfactory manner, after which one of the gentlemen delivers a lecture upon the management of horses. The exhibition will be repeated to-day.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—This new temperance organization held a meeting Tuesday evening, June 13th, in the Rev. Dr. Bowman's church. The attendance was not large—not so large as it should have been, and yet the meeting exhibited considerable of spirit. After prayer by the Rev. Washington, the Rev. A. K. Bell made some remarks explanatory of the object of the league, and was followed by a speech from Mr. Smith, an old temperance lecturer. Prof. Eaton also made some very appropriate remarks. All in all, the meeting indicated that the cause of temperance might yet become a power in Pittsburgh. Let the friends of reform awake and put in the pruning hook, and intemperance is rampant on every hand. Preparations will be made for another meeting in Pittsburgh at an early day.

WHO WANTS A VETERAN?—The following communication is referred to our merchants and business men:

UNIONTOWN, Fayette county, Pa., June 2.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

DEAR SIR—I noticed in the COMMERCIAL of June 1st, the article on giving preference to veterans in regard to business. I am now both out of the service and business. I enlisted in '62 and was discharged from the service last month on account of a wound received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19th, 1864. I was wounded in the left leg. I could not stand the marches, and therefore was discharged. If you know of any business for a young man, would you please let me know and I will give good references. A wholesale house preferred, although I have no experience.

J. K. DUNCAN.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS' ELECTION.—The Grand Commandery of Knight Templars, in session at Altoona, on Wednesday, elected the following officers of the Grand Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania for the ensuing year:

W. H. Strickland, M. E. G. C.
R. Pitcairn, V. E. D. G. C.
C. A. Bauvard, E. G. Gen'l mo.
J. Vaterlaup, E. G. C. G.
J. R. Dimm, G. Prelate.
James H. Hopkins, E. G. Sr. Wn.
H. P. McKean, E. G. Jr. Wn.
R. A. O. Kerr, E. G. Treas'r.
A. Creigh, E. G. Rec'r.
Ernest Knapp, G. Standard Bearer.
Z. P. Bierer, G. Sword Bearer.
F. J. Evans, G. Warden.

In the afternoon the session of K. S. E. & S. Masters was held, and after the usual unsettled business, an election was held, with the following result:

M. P. G. M., Alfred Creigh.
D. J. G. M. C. F. Bingle.
G. P. C. Isaac Whittier.
G. H. S. C. Cresswell.
G. K. E. H. S. Goodwin.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Wm. Meeds, a colored waiter at the Monongahela House, was tried for the larceny of an overcoat, in January last, valued at $25 dollars, from Mr. Richwards, of McConnellsville, Ohio, a guest at the hotel. The evidence against Meeds was entirely circumstantial, but so strong that the jury convicted him within a few minutes after leaving the box. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of three years in the Western Penitentiary—the extreme penalty of the law.

The following persons plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and were fined the following amounts: Ann Kelly, $20; Jacob Fidler, $20; J. S. McPherson, $10; Jacob Deitz and Henry Nasser were tried on similar charges and acquitted.

Edward O'Donnell, a colored offender, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery. Sentence deferred.

John P. Schuster, a liquor dealer, residing in East Liberty, was indicted for nuisance, in keeping his slaughter house in such a filthy condition as to seriously in commode his neighbors. A scire facias was made out against him, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

Charles Rogers was acquitted on a charge of the larceny of fifteen dollars from John Reitzner.

John Connor plead guilty to the larceny of a pair of pants and a woolen shirt from E. H. Forney, and was remanded for sentence.

Patrick Hopkins was indicted for keeping a gambling house on St. Clair street. The Commonwealth proved that on the evening of the 1st inst., Hopkins and a number of his guests played cards, and had some for drinks and money. A dispute occurred between them, which gave rise to the prosecution. Jury out.

The Difficulty at Camp Reynolds.

Having given Major Clive's statement of the difficulty between himself and Captain Morgan, it is but just the other side should be heard:

PITTSBURGH, PA., June 13, 1865.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your issue of last Saturday, I notice a statement made by Major J. A. Cline, of the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers, relative to the late disturbance at the ticket office, near Camp Reynolds. My name has been used pretty freely by Mr. Cline, and many things said by him, which are totally *untrue*. I desire to give the matter before the public in its true light, and as you have published his statement, I ask, as a matter of justice, that you give publicity to mine.

In October or November, Mr. Cline published in the Armstrong *Democrat*, over his own signature, several letters in which he grossly attacked Company G, of said regiment, then commanded by me, making statements reflecting on the courage and discipline of the company—and especially on my conduct when in command of a skirmish line at the battle of Hatcher's Run. These letters contained many things untrue and calculated to breed disturbance in the company, and was very disgraceful on the part of a member of his rank, and who subsequently commanded the regiment. I desired him to retract or apologize. This he refused to do. I told him then that I would be compelled to, or would punish him for his conduct.

He afterwards published a letter in the same paper, reflecting on the character of General James Gwyn, one of Pennsylvania's best officers. For this act he was placed in arrest, and would undoubtedly have been dismissed, had it not been for the intercession of General (then Colonel) Pearson.

I will not mention the many acts for which he became so extremely unpopular in the regiment and brigade, but now come to that which took place at Camp Reynolds.

The entire regiment having been discharged, a number of officers had congregated in the ticket office, near the camp, waiting for the train, which was momentarily expected. I approached the office, and in compliance with my promise, made to Cline long ago, proceeded to give him my opinion of him in no fine-ess words: "You have never been an officer, a gentleman, and your conduct on several battle fields has been of the most cowardly nature. And that part of a coward at Chancellville and Peebles Farm."

He denied it when I remarked I could prove it. He dared me to do it, when I pulled out and handed him, James Wells, who replied that what he "saw of Cline's conduct convinced him that he was a coward." At this Cline's rage was unbounded, and, turning to me, said I was a liar and was drunk. General Pearson frequently desired me to keep cool, and wait until some other time to talk the matter over, but finding that the noise continued, he and Adjutant Monteith left the office, and I saw nothing more of them until we reached the city. After their departure Cline again said I was drinking, when I went up to him and asked him what he was talking about. He put out his hand as if to catch hold of me when I struck him. He immediately drew his revolver and made at me, but I quickly disarmed him, and bending it over my knee, threw it out of the window. Colonel Swing came in at this time and interfered. I told him to go away, as I did not desire to talk to him, as he had already backed Cline up in his publications. He replied he was a liar, when I struck him. Cline then attacked me, when Mr. Wells came to my assistance, and attended to Col. Ewing, while I gave my attention to the "gallant Cline," and we speedily closed the contest by thrashing them both.

I am sorry that Ewing received that which was intended for Cline, but had he minded his own business he would have escaped unhurt. My character for so bravery in the army, as well as at home, is too well known to require any publication from me to attack upon it made by such a man as Cline.

GEO. F. MORGAN,
Late Captain and A. D. C.

THE ENGLISH ROYAL FAMILY.—The young Princess of Wales has again astonished her young husband, by presenting him with a bouncing boy, a couple of months sooner than was expected. In an English paper of June 3d we find this announcement:

"It is stated that the accouchement of the Princess of Wales will most probably take place in August. Her Royal Highness will reside at Marlborough House, during that month."

But at the hour that this was printed, the event promised for August had already taken place, for the official bulletin fixes the date at eighteen minutes past one a. m., June 3d. Only the day before the Princess was at a public concert, and in the evening had a large dinner party. A few hours before her first child was born, she was at a skating pond near Windsor.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

N. HOLMES & SONS, BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of Every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

T. H. NEVIN, PRES'T, | R. PATRICK, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JUNE 15, 1865, AT THE BOARDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's	105 03	
Allegheny County 6's	77 03	
Pittsburgh 6's	75 03	
Allegheny City 6's	.....	.....
Connellsville 6's	98 00	.....
Connellsville Interest	74 00	.....
Allegheny & Manchester R. W.	50 00	
Birmingham R. W.	50 00	
Connellsville Interest	9 00	
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	7 03	
Allegheny National Bank	90 00	
Fourth National Bank	100 00	
Merchants & Manufacturers' National	55 00	
Bank of Pittsburgh	68 50	
People's National	105 03	
Columbia	47 00	
Cherry Run Central	1 75	
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	95	
Central Basin	65	
El Dorado	55	
Federal	95	
McAboy	75	
Murray	75	
Oil Basin of Philadelphia	6 00	
Ohio Valley	1 25	
Philada., Lancaster and Cherry Run	1 00	
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	60	
Western Pa. Oil	1 40	
Northwestern Copper Company	4 00	
Mackeburgh	2 25	
Whitley Creek	1 50	
Allegheny County Bounty 6's	90 03	

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, June 15—P. M.

The sales at the regular board this forenoon were as usual not very numerous, and but few names on the list received any bid. Cherry Run and Pittsburgh (200 shares of which were sold at 96c.) has, we are informed, a large tract of territory eligibly situated on Pit Hole, but as yet the company have not any producing wells. They count largely, however, on developments in progress. It is a well ofcerted and managed company. Allegheny County Bounty 6's brought 90c—a small amount was sold at this low figure. For Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway 50c was bid. No change worthy of note in any other stock, and the market is quite settled at low rates.

—Quite a large number of the stockholders of the Dalzell Oil Company met at the Board of Trade rooms, yesterday afternoon, according to previous notice, and were formally organized by calling G. Follansbee, Esq., to the chair, and appointing S. B. Herron Secretary. The object of this meeting, primarily, was to ascertain the true status of this company, which is probably one-half, or nearly so, of the stock is held in this city and vicinity, and its affairs have been kept so completely in the dark as to excite the gravest apprehensions. Of late the stock has sunk so low in price that the holders are surmising that all is not right in the management of the company's affairs. It is very proper therefore for the stockholders in this city to take some action that will lead to a close investigation, and with that view the meeting appointed the following gentlemen to make the examination: Messrs. James O'Connor, H. Brady Wilkins, Samuel McLean, John F. Kirkpatrick and Levi Dillon. It was announced that on the first of July, at three o'clock, the stockholders would again meet to hear the report of this committee; until then we will refrain from any further remarks, hoping that the affairs of this once very promising company may be placed before the public in their true light, and that hereafter its stock may appreciate and become remunerative to its many and very respectable and worthy holders.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Intelligence from the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, shows that a somewhat encouraging progress is being made in the development of the petroleum interests. There is still much embarrassment of speculation, both in the getting up of fancy companies, and also of the buying and holding lands by speculators. There is, nevertheless, a gradual and gratifying change occurring which promises to give the entire country the benefit of the incalculable deposits of oil. The more reliable companies are getting at work, and others having no other base than the sale of a very small piece of land at fifty or one hundred times its real value, and breaking down—and leaving the route clear for the progress of legitimate effort.

In this connection, it may be said that the failure of a company to sell all its stock is by no means an evidence of its worthlessness. A great many companies do not succeed simply because they are obliged to compete with bogus associations. We have good companies in Pittsburgh that have failed to get subscription for no reason save that they are crowded from the market by unscrupulous affairs that make up in prospectuses what they lack in reality.

We think the trying season of newly-organized and legitimate petroleum companies has passed. The oil is now being bored for, instead of its problematical existence being confounded with by-gone fraudulent petroleum associations. Not only is there more practical effort being made in the old oil regions but the area of the known oil country is being largely extended.

The time is close at hand when the public may make investments in enterprises similar to oil, as well as in any other legitimate business and with the majority of the chances in favor of a larger return than from nine-tenths of the class of business. There will be some little while discouraged this class of investment's but it is bound to come, leaving the subscription list of purely speculative effort, and the inauguration of a period of true values and of practical industry. That period has begun to make its appearance, and will probably be continuous.

There is no panic in the air reason, it is frequently said, why coin should command a premium. Currency is not influenced in value by the same causes that effect the credit of the Government funded debt. The gold values of paper currency depends upon the ready convertibility of the latter into coin. The credit and value of the national funded debt depend very much on the condition of the country, on peace and the prosperity of the people. Consequently, whereas the credit of the funded debt is a matter of faith in the wealth and resources of the nation at a given time, years in the future. The greenback part of the paper currency and the fractional currency bank notes being based on Government bonds, are, it is true, also dependent upon the credit and prosperity to some extent, with the credit of the Government. But the firmness and ready sale of government bonds at a high rate of interest is no reason in itself that the value of paper currency should command the par of gold.

A remedy is needed for the filthy Government notes now in circulation. The old worn out notes at least should be returned and replaced by clean ones, as often as they get into the hands of Government officials. And a step further in this currency purifying operation should be taken at once. All the three and five cent fractional tickets should be called in, and a free circulation of the one, two and three cent coins, with which the country was originally supplied, should offer to be at the expenses of sending in sums of $5 and upwards, to any point on any main line of railway, in exchange for greenbacks.

—The exports of corn from the port of New York since the first of the present year to the 10th instant, amounted to 813,514,456, against 825,325,170 in the same time last year. The largest amount exported in corresponding time since 1852, was in 1860, when it reached 1,276,361, and the smallest in 1855, when it amounted to 7,684,846.

—The annual interest in coin and currency toge ther s over one hundred and twenty-four millions, which is an inconsiderable fraction less than six per cent. on the interest paying portion.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that the engraving or printing of the signatures of the officers of the National Banks on National currency notes is not sanctioned by law. The engraved signature of the Treasurer and Register are attested by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury, while the engraved signatures of the officers of the bank are unattested, unauthorized and dangerous. Though the bank committing the wrong named take advantage of it to repudiate its own issues, other National Banks would not be obliged to receive the notes. The issues of National Banks are receivable for all dues to the Government except duties on imports, yet the Government, through any of its depositories or officers, may demand a legal attestation to these engraved signatures before receiving the notes.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 16, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The inquiries were more numerous. A number of hundred and two hundred barrel lots were disposed of. Prices, however, were nominally unchanged. The supply in the market is not large—only a part of the product of late receipts, hence the stock that remained on hand when the river became too low for steamboat navigation will soon be exhausted. No tank oil has yet been disposed of; several thousand barrels are yet on hand. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers is such that one of the other must give way before sales can be effected. We expect to see a lively time on the wharf to-day, as a large sale of empty barrels will take place, being the remains of what was gathered up from the spring freshet, that caused so much destruction of oil property. Our latest advices from Oil City represent the market as being dull. Oil plenty. Buyers were generally holding off for lower rates. The following are the nominal rates: On Story farm, $5 50 @5 75; up the creek, $4 00 @5 50; at the mouth of the creek, $6@6 50. Freights to Pittsburgh were plenty at $1 25 per barrel, some were holding out for $1 50, and unless the water advances that figure will soon be obtained for all the oil requiring the subsidence of the river. Rebined Oil was more fancied, sales were made to the extent of 3,500 bbls—all in bond.

CRUDE OIL.—The demand is improving with the following transactions: 117 bbls at 20½, packages free; 100 bbls at 25½, packages included; 340 bbls at 21c, bbls exchanged; 120 bbls, bbls exchanged; 120 bbls at 20½, bbls returned; 250 bbls at 21, same conditions; 200 bbls at 20½, bbls returned, and 124 bbls at 25½, bbls included.

TAR.—Was in fair demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. Sales of 70 bbls, delivered free on cars, at $8 50, and 25 bbls at $8 25.

REFINED OIL.—Was more fancied yesterday. The sales were liberal, all things considered. The operations were confined exclusively to bonded, as follows: 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia immediately, at 32½; 500 bbls do, same conditions, at 32c; 1,000 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia immediately, at 32½; 500 bbls bonded, delivered on the spot, at 31c, and 1,000 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia in August, buyers' option at 35c.

NAPHTHA.—Was dull. Bonded 20@22c. Free, 30@31c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	164	Duncan, Dunlap & Co... 70
Fisher Bro	347	Slater	50
Total	511	

New York Iron Market.

June 19.

IRON—The market for pig continues extremely dull, there being few buyers except for the supply of immediate wants, which at present is unusually light. We notice small sales Scotch at $41 for Eglinton, $42 for Gilmorganock, $45 for Glengarnock, and $50 for Coltness. Of American, some 200 tons No. 1 have changed hands at $85@86, and 1,000 do No. 1 Ex. Crane, $83 cash, delivered at Elizabethport. Rails are quiet. We have no change to notice in store prices, since the considerable reduction noted in our last. There has been no business in invoices. American refined bar is selling from manufacturers' hands at 9c@9½ cash. By auction, 100 tons wrought scrap sold at 2¾ 7.; 150 do cast scrap, 2¾; and 2½ do barg and pieces, 8¾ cash.

Galvanized sells steadily; Clinch 30 for 8½ copper, 50 yellow metal 5, and 20@c 20, cash.—*Shipping List.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 16, 1865. }

Business was dull yesterday. This, however, will be no news to the general readers, as by this time they have become familiar with that fact. We are in the midst of the dullest portion of the year. The sales for some time past have been barely worth noticing; in fact, they were confined pretty much altogether to retail operations, buyers having no faith in present prices. How long matters will continue in this way remains to be seen. Time only will be able to develope that fact. The supply of the leading articles on hand is large, more than sufficient to meet the wants of the market; prices for most articles have been nominal and irregular. The weather has been changeable; in the forenoon it was cloudy and in the afternoon we had fine growing showers, which cannot fail to benefit the growing crops very materially. On the landings business appears to have quit, the only boat announced for below being the J. S. Hall. She belongs to the Parkersburg trade. The Brownsville boats continue to make their trips regularly to all points. Slack water navigation is a great institution at this time. On the Allegheny landing business was dull, and the receipts of oil were restricted, hence no activity was perceptible in that direction. Empty oil bbls are rapidly accumulating. The difficulty in making shipment to Oil City is on the increase. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

POTATOES.—The market was firm with a good demand, particularly for the better qualities. Among the sales were 200 bbls Peach Blows at 85c@$1. Reds were scarce and held at 70@75c per bush.

HAY.—The market yesterday was very dull. The sales made were barely worth recording. Two loads were disposed of at the scales at $11 @ ton—a decline. Sales at 8 bales from store at $12 @ ton.

CHEESE.—The market was steady with a good local demand. The receipts of new are increasing. Sales of 50 boxes Western Reserve at 17c@18c; 40 do choice at 20 @ 20½c.

FISH—The demand is increasing since the warm weather set in. We note regular sales at the following figures: White Fish in half barrels, $6c; Lake Trout in half barrels, do; Lake Herring, $6 50; Mackerel No. 3, $15—half barrels, $8. There is no change in other descriptions.

SALT.—We are in fair demand at the following prices: Common Rosin, 5c; Excelsior, 7c; do in wrappers 10c; Silver Pearl, 4½c.

BUTTER.—The market was dull, the demand being limited. The warm weather is beginning to have its usual effect on the market. The sales made were in a small way for home purposes—Roll at 18@20c; Packed a firm article at 14c@15c.

EGGS continue scarce, the demand being in advance of the supply; sales 5 bbls, to go out of the market, at 22c.

CIDER—We note further sales of Crab at 9c@ 9½ gal.

WHISKY—The market was steady, but not very active; we note small sales at $2 38@2 41 @ gallon, as per quality; Old Rye can be purchased at $2 36 @ gal.

TOBACCO—Business has charge of this article. The demand for many days have been exceedingly limited. The supply in the market is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. The sales are principally of extra Family at $80@$ 25. Inferior qualities in brands that were not so favored, could be purchased at lower prices. There was no export demand.

OATS—Holders exhibited more firmness. The sales, however, were restricted to small lots. Sales 250 bushels from store at 56c; 2 car loads dead 52c. The supply in the market is not large. Corn dull. Sales 250 bushels shelled at 76c. Barley—The demand is moderate, but for some days; prices were nominal. Barley and Rye for seeding dull.

STRAW—Was in moderate demand; sales of C yellow, at 70c@75c; A, coffee, 75@80c; B, coffee, 58c; Oats, 45@50c—all in bundles. Rice is in demand at 9c @ lb.

MOLASSES—Old Orleans, 90c; new, $1 20@1 25.

BACON—The market was in small way active. The sales were confined to small lots to meet the wants of the home market. Sales of shoulders at 15c@15½c; sides, packed, 18c@19c; sugar-cured hams canvassed 22@ 23c; plain, 21c.

DRIED BEEF—Market was not active. Small lots of canvassed dispersed at 18c@19c.

LARD OIL—The market was steady but not active. Sales of No. 1 at 95c@$1 at 30 @ gallon.

LARD—Dull, at 18@18½ for No. 1 leaf.

ALLEGHENY CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, June 15, 1865.

The stock yards during the week were well supplied, particularly as relates to sheep and hogs. For the former prices were materially lower; in fact sheep were pretty much a drug. The latter was better sustained. The market closed dull, with more sellers than buyers. Hoping that the influx of the latter will cease, the company may be placed before the public in their true light, and that hereafter its stock may appreciate and become remunerative to its many and very respectable and worthy holders.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: Intelligence from the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky, shows that a somewhat encouraging progress is being made in the development of the petroleum interests. There is still much embarrassment of speculation, both in the getting up of fancy companies, and also of the buying and holding lands by speculators. There is, nevertheless, a gradual and gratifying change occurring which promises to give the entire country the benefit of the incalculable deposits of oil. The more reliable companies are getting at work, and others having no other base than the sale of a very small piece of land at fifty or one hundred times its real value, and breaking down—and leaving the route clear for the progress of legitimate effort.

In this connection, it may be said that the failure of a company to sell all its stock is by no means an evidence of its worthlessness. A great many companies do not succeed simply because they are obliged to compete with bogus associations. We have good companies in Pittsburgh that have failed to get subscription for no reason save that they are crowded from the market by unscrupulous affairs that make up in prospectuses what they lack in reality.

We think the trying season of newly-organized and legitimate petroleum companies has passed. The oil is now being bored for, instead of its problematical existence being confounded with by-gone fraudulent petroleum associations. Not only is there more practical effort being made in the old oil regions but the area of the known oil country is being largely extended.

The time is close at hand when the public may make investments in enterprises similar to oil, as well as in any other legitimate business and with the majority of the chances in favor of a larger return than from nine-tenths of the class of business. There will be some little while discouraged this class of investment's but it is bound to come, leaving the subscription list of purely speculative effort, and the inauguration of a period of true values and of practical industry. That period has begun to make its appearance, and will probably be continuous.

There is no panic in the air reason, it is frequently said, why coin should command a premium. Currency is not influenced in value by the same causes that effect the credit of the Government funded debt. The gold values of paper currency depends upon the ready convertibility of the latter into coin. The credit and value of the national funded debt depend very much on the condition of the country, on peace and the prosperity of the people. Consequently, whereas the credit of the funded debt is a matter of faith in the wealth and resources of the nation at a given time, years in the future. The greenback part of the paper currency and the fractional currency bank notes being based on Government bonds, are, it is true, also dependent upon the credit and prosperity to some extent, with the credit of the Government. But the firmness and ready sale of government bonds at a high rate of interest is no reason in itself that the value of paper currency should command the par of gold.

A remedy is needed for the filthy Government notes now in circulation. The old worn out notes at least should be returned and replaced by clean ones, as often as they get into the hands of Government officials. And a step further in this currency purifying operation should be taken at once. All the three and five cent fractional tickets should be called in, and a free circulation of the one, two and three cent coins, with which the country was originally supplied, should offer to be at the expenses of sending in sums of $5 and upwards, to any point on any main line of railway, in exchange for greenbacks.

—The exports of corn from the port of New York since the first of the present year to the 10th instant, amounted to 813,514,456, against 825,325,170 in the same time last year. The largest amount exported in corresponding time since 1852, was in 1860, when it reached 1,276,361, and the smallest in 1855, when it amounted to 7,684,846.

—The annual interest in coin and currency toge ther s over one hundred and twenty-four millions, which is an inconsiderable fraction less than six per cent. on the interest paying portion.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has decided that the engraving or printing of the signatures of the officers of the National Banks on National currency notes is not sanctioned by law. The engraved signature of the Treasurer and Register are attested by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury, while the engraved signatures of the officers of the bank are unattested, unauthorized and dangerous. Though the bank committing the wrong named take advantage of it to repudiate its own issues, other National Banks would not be obliged to receive the notes. The issues of National Banks are receivable for all dues to the Government except duties on imports, yet the Government, through any of its depositories or officers, may demand a legal attestation to these engraved signatures before receiving the notes.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Friday, June 16, 1865. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday presented no new feature worthy of special notice. The inquiries were more numerous. A number of hundred and two hundred barrel lots were disposed of. Prices, however, were nominally unchanged. The supply in the market is not large—only a part of the product of late receipts, hence the stock that remained on hand when the river became too low for steamboat navigation will soon be exhausted. No tank oil has yet been disposed of; several thousand barrels are yet on hand. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers is such that one of the other must give way before sales can be effected. We expect to see a lively time on the wharf to-day, as a large sale of empty barrels will take place, being the remains of what was gathered up from the spring freshet, that caused so much destruction of oil property. Our latest advices from Oil City represent the market as being dull. Oil plenty. Buyers were generally holding off for lower rates. The following are the nominal rates: On Story farm, $5 50 @5 75; up the creek, $4 00 @5 50; at the mouth of the creek, $6@6 50. Freights to Pittsburgh were plenty at $1 25 per barrel, some were holding out for $1 50, and unless the water advances that figure will soon be obtained for all the oil requiring the subsidence of the river to get off. Rebined Oil was more fancied, sales were made to the extent of 3,500 bbls—all in bond.

CRUDE OIL.—The demand is improving with the following transactions: 117 bbls at 20½, packages free; 100 bbls at 25½, packages included; 340 bbls at 21c, bbls exchanged; 120 bbls, bbls exchanged; 120 bbls at 20½, bbls returned; 250 bbls at 21, same conditions; 200 bbls at 20½, bbls returned, and 124 bbls at 25½, bbls included.

TAR.—Was in fair demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. Sales of 70 bbls, delivered free on cars, at $8 50, and 25 bbls at $8 25.

REFINED OIL.—Was more fancied yesterday. The sales were liberal, all things considered. The operations were confined exclusively to bonded, as follows: 500 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia immediately, at 32½; 500 bbls bonded, delivered on the spot, at 31c, and 1,000 bbls, delivered in Philadelphia in August, buyers' option at 35c.

NAPHTHA.—Was dull. Bonded 20@22c. Free, 30@31c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins	164	Duncan, Dunlap & Co... 70
Fisher Bro	347	Slater	50
Total	511	

New York Iron Market.

June 19.

IRON—The market for pig continues extremely dull, there being few buyers except for the supply of immediate wants, which at present is unusually light. We notice small sales Scotch at $41 for Eglinton, $42 for Gilmorganock, $45 for Glengarnock, and $50 for Coltness. Of American, some 200 tons No. I have changed hands at $85@86, and 1,000 do No. 1 Ex. Crane, $83 cash, delivered at Elizabethport. Rails are quiet. We have no change to notice in store prices, since the considerable reduction noted in our last. There has been no business in invoices. American refined bar is selling from manufacturers' hands at 9c@9½ cash. By auction, 100 tons wrought scrap sold at 2¾ 7.; 150 do cast scrap, 2¾; and 2½ do barg and pieces, 8¾ cash.

Galvanized sells steadily; Clinch 30 for 8½ copper, 50 yellow metal 5, and 20@c 20, cash.—*Shipping List.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special to Western Associated Press.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Speculative movements in stocks continues buoyant. Easy of money and the desire to get up excitement before the summer dullness, induces brokers to offer at margins which is having the effect of drawing in more outside orders. Some of the late bears having settled their short contracts are going in with bull movement and operations for a rise has therefore almost no opposition. Throughout the day the market was firm and active, with occasional dullness. Fort Wayne and North-West preferred, and all southern were quite strong. Governments stronger, but without any marked change in quotations. State bonds were firm with the rise on Tennessee sixes; bank shares and railway mortgages are also firmer and very sparingly offered.

GOLD ROOM

Presented a more animated appearance. The market is being manipulated by Ehll combination, and higher prices are talked of. The amount of gold available for speculation is much less since the recent export movement. Money is unchanged.

PETROLEUM STOCKS

Were firmer to-day, with increased demand at the following prices: Buchanan, 58c; Cherry Run, 26c; Excelsior, 82@c; Hepzibah, 84@c; Rynd Farm, 90@c; Oil Creek, 81 50; Highgate, 38c; Rynd Farm, 92 25; Southard, 65c; Pittsburgh, 45c; Virginia, 42c; Webster, $1 55; United States, 82 50; Manhattan, 28c; Jack, 90c.

PETROLEUM.

The receipts yesterday were 1,078 bbls per Erie. Crude is in better demand, and prices are heavy at 30a 34c. Refined dull and quoted at 30@60 for bonded, and 60a70 for free.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

Remains dull in almost every department and the season is nearly over. Domestic fabrics are heavy, and bleached and brown goods are lower. Sheetings can be bought at 28½c, which is nearly down to the lowest point of the season. Foreign goods are scarce and there are no seasonable goods of any amount in first hands. Sales at auction are mostly made up of odds and ends, and consequently prices are lower. Buyers are already looking around for Fall goods.

EVENING BOARD.

At Gallagher's Exchange gold sold at 147; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 78½; Hudson, 109½; Reading, 97½; old Southern, 66½; Pittsburg, 68; Rock Island, 103½; North-West, 29; North-West preferred, 56½; Fort Wayne, 97½; Illinois Central, 123½; Toledo, 103; Ohio certificates, 50½; Canton, 39. Market firm.

MONEY.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Gold still very active upon speculative demand Quotations ranged from 143½, the opening price, up to 145½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Money quiet and easy, at 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull, at 109@109½. Gold more active and higher, opening at 143½, and closing at 147½. Government bonds strong and firm. Stocks strong. U. S. 6's 13; Ten coupons, 90½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates 25½; quicksilver, 62½.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 15.

Cotton heavy and lower. Re for middling. Flour, State and Western 10c better and not very active $6 40 @9 50 for extra and $9 50@$12 for extra family. Sales 22 bbls and $7 20@8 75 trade brands, market closing dull. Wheat more active, 1½c better; choice Spring $1 40a $1 45; amber Milwaukee $1 45, No. 2 $1 40; Winter Red Western $2@$2 10; Amber Red $2@$2 05. Corn scarce, 2c better; mixed Western 93@$1 01; old 82@83c. White Western Oats 2½c better; 79@80 western afloat; 77c do in store. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; 12½@12¾c for Cuba and Porto Rico. Molasses quiet at 70c@$1 for Cuba and exports. Flour, 229 bbls; wheat, 29,627 bu; corn, 57,480 bu; oats, 18,760 bu.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 15.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower for Michigan; $1 45 for Amber do, $1 42 for No. 1 White and $1 40 for No. 1 red Miami. Corn quiet at 85c. Oats firm at 55c.

Chicago Wool Market.

June 14.

Wool—There is but little wool coming into the market, and prices are nearly nominal at 64@c, according to grade and quality. The stocks of wools of all descriptions are light, and in a few days, undoubtedly, a uniform range of prices will be established. There is a good demand, and an active trade commenced. We note the following sales: 5,000 lbs Michigan delaine, 64@66c; 2,000 lbs Illinois delaine, 64@65c; 5,000 lbs Michigan fine, 60@62½c; 40 do choice at 70 @ 80c. Buyers are generally holding off for lower rates. The following are the nominal rates: On Story farm, $5 50 @5 75; up the creek, $4 00 @5 50; at the mouth of the creek, $6@6 50. Freights to Pittsburgh were plenty at $1 25 per barrel, some were holding out for $1 50, and unless the water advances that figure will soon be obtained for all the oil requiring the subsidence of the river to get off. Rebined Oil was more fancied, sales were made to the extent of 3,500 bbls—all in bond.

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